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WICKEDNESS

IN

HIGH PLACES.

INCLUDING THE

History of a Woman in a Trance.

Wright

THE

WICKEDNESS

IN HIGH PLACES;

INCLUDING

The History of a Woman in a Trance.

BY MRS. CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

WAUKESHA, WIS.:
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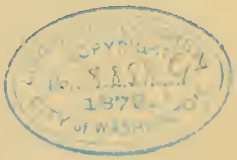

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Mrs. Christiana Wright.

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WICKEDNESS IN HIGH PLACES.

I was born at Courtwright, State of New York, in the year 1821. I am of Scotch descent, my father, Alexander McDonald, coming from Glasgow, and my mother, Isabella Allen, coming from Perith. Father and mother, one brother and six sisters were all members of the Coventer church, town of York, Livingston county. In the year 1826 my parents removed to York Center, in the same state, where my parents resided for about twenty years, and where I became acquainted with John Wright, and then removed to Racine county, in this State. And finally on the 10th day of September, 1853, I was married to John Wright, who came West about one year before I did. Soon after which my husband purchased a farm in the south part of this county, and we began housekeeping. I bought all my things to keep house with, my cook stove I bought of Mr. Burroughs, of Waukesha, for I had a little money out at interest, which I received about two years before marriage.

Here is a specimen of my honeymoon : When we were putting up the cook-stove, he being up stairs and I below, he gave me a jawing because I could not fix the pipe quick enough to suit him. I thought then that I had a very chiurlish Nabal to deal with. One of my first house-keeping experiments was his bringing me three pounds

of sugar, and saying, "Now I want to see how long this will last." I thought it would last a good while for all of me, for I never let any of it pass my lips, but there was himself and one hired man who used tea or coffee three times a day, but he is not over it yet, as the woman who worked for him last year got nearly starved out. She made some plain cookies, and when she put them on the table he found so much fault, and jawed so much about it, that she would not make any more.

And here is a specimen of his treatment to animals. The story of the Grey Mare and the Brindle Cow. He bought a grey mare from Mr. White, for ninety dollars, and worked her so hard, on the sawing machine, that she lost her colt, and was so weak that she could hardly go; and then used her on the Sorghum Machine, while two other teams stood in the stable, and the last day he would not remove the pomice, which was up to her knees, because it was the last day's work, and at dinner time he would not unhitch, or give her food or drink, because he said that he conld finish by two or three o'clock; and then he screwed the nut down so tight that she could not turn the sweep, and Mathew Mann, who was helping him, told him the reason, but he would not fix it, he took the pitchfork and struck her with it, and then she could not turn it; he then stuck the pitchfork in her hip, this cruel treatment he repeated several times which resulted in breaking off one of the tines, the blood gushing from the wound presented a fearful sight. This can be proved by four or five good witnesses. God says in his holy works that a merciful man is merciful to his beasts ; he then sold her to a neighbor for thirty dollars, he in turn sold her for five dollars, this is the way he made money. Then again we had a brindle cow, that we were fatting for beef, and we stabled her nights, and one day John went to Wau-

kesha, and when he came back at night he asked the girl who worked for us, (as my youngest child was only a few days old), if Lemuel had put the cow in the stable, and she told him that he tried until he was almost frozen, and had to give it up, for she would not go behind the horses and mules, and he said that he had a good mind to take the ax and split his head open. Then he went out and tried to put her in himself, and could not do it, although he pounded until he broke one of her horns off, and then he had to give it up.

A specimen of his falsehoods: He has told that I went to Waukesha and ran him in debt at the stores, eighteen hundred dollars worth, and as much more in all the other stores in the country, which was a positive falsehood ; as all I had was about fifteen dollars worth out of Mr. Seller's store, in Waukesha, and that I did not get without his order. He either forgets or does not care. We read that all liars shall be turned into Hell.

For several years past I did not go forward to communion for this reason, they would not settle my business, in the church. I have heard of late that they have said if I would commune with them that they would settle it, disregarding the scriptural command "That thou shalt first be recconciled to thy brother and then eat," that is what my bible teaches, but they must have some new way of doing business contrary to the command of our Heavnely Father.

For all my years of hard labor he has never been the man to offer me one dollar for my maintainance.

It has been hinted to me, if I would give him a divorce he would give me two thousand dollars. I do not know this to be the truth.

My conscience will not allow me to give a divorce for lying, false swearing and abusing me, and crippling me for life. He never speaks

or writes to me, he says he has a divorce from me, therefore he does not allow my children to speak to me, or call me mother.

He had a plenty of money to buy furs and silk dresses for certain characterless persons in the neighborhood, but he did not have money to buy shoes for me, I was of no account, could go barefooted at home, and if I went to church I went barefooted; this no doubt he had thought would have a tendency to make his story true, in the estimation of the people, that I was insane. Surely some might say Mrs. Wright cannot be sane, I think if she was she would not go to church barefooted. I will leave thes for my friends to judge whether they think it was me that was insane, or the man that did not provide me with the neccessary means to go to church looking decent and respectable.

Tim. 8. If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.

This same summer that he could not afford to buy any thing for me, I spun 20 lbs of wool for Mr. McClusky to pay him for ploughing land to plant to beans. I planted two acres of beans, and after I had done this work he would not let me pull them, but let them rot on the ground. Besides doing this work I did my own house work, raised six hundred chickens, and spun 70lbs of rolls for blankets. When he drove me awey he gave me nothing.

Spinning was old business of mine. I bought the first year that I came to Wisconsin, 180 lbs of wool of Alfred Judd, and the next year 150 lbs of Mr. Malaney, worked it up into stocking yarn. The proceeds for this I bought deer skin and worked it up into gloves and mittens; these I sold and had over $300, ready money when Iwas married and furnished my house throughout with it.

If I had kept on spinning and given John a mitten, instead of marrying him I might have had a handsome fortune now, rather than the

long years of hard labor.

Prov. XXXI. 13 She seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands.

This may certify that I acted as an attorney in a suit Messenger against John Wright; this was a suit brought by Messenger to recover a certain sum for the board of Mrs. John Wright, and for taking care of her while at the said Messenger's house. This suit was defended by the defendant John Wright, on the grounds that he had advertised in the newspaper and she had run away from the defendant's house and that was not liable to pay for her board or doctor's bill. On the trial of this case the plaintiff was compelled to show that she left the defendant's house in consequence of the defendant's abuse and that by the cruel treatment, it was not safe for her to remain in John Wright's house, it also appeared from the testimony in that case satisfactory and the Court Chauncey G. Heath, Mrs. John Wright had been for years most shamefully ill-treated and cruelly abused. It also appeared in evidence that the said John Wright had been guilty of rape in and of unwarrentable liberties with a young lady who was a member of the Covenanter Church; and that he had made Miss Welch, a present of a set of furs worth seventy dollars, also on the trial of said cause the said John Wright sent an anonymous letter to the justice before where the case was pending to the effect that if the judgement in that case should be rendered in favor of the defendant that he the justice would find fifty dollars at the post-office for him. This was evidently on a thought to bribe the court in that case.

John Wright proposed to me that if I would proceed and obtain a bill of divorce for Mrs. John Wright against him that he would pay all expense for the same. I made known to Mrs. John Wright, this

proposition of her husband and she absolutely refused to apply for a bill saying that it was against the rules of the Church to which she belonged. This is a brief statement of facts in this case which I know, and I give this statement to Mrs. John Wright by her request.

Waukesha, January 25th, 1869.

W. S. Hawkins, Attorney.

I could not find out where he was, his people not letting me know anytning about it, I got a hint of his where-abouts when it was too late, he had returned with a bill of divorce, after finding it out I sent to Indiana for a copy of it which I got. He testifies on his bill that I did not live with him as his wife, which I can testify is a false oath. Second, he testifies I left him, and his infant children, which I also can testify is a false oath, as I can prove I have no infant children and he took my children away from me over three years before, without any cause or reason. He also testifies that I had nothing in way of property which I can testify is another false oath. I can testify that my son Lemuel A. Wright's oath is a false one saying he never saw his father abuse me for I can prove that he saw him abuse me several times. I can testify that Martha McLaughlins' and Charles McLaughlins oaths are false.

Instead of leaving him he threatened to kill me and I was glad to get away with my life. I went back several times and told him that I was willing to go back and live with him if he would not abuse me and I am willing yet if he will not abuse me.

He came to me in the corn field and as I would husk a peck of corn he would snatch it away from me and call me everything he could lay his tongue to, and said he wanted me to sign off my right and title to the place, and he would give me my part I told him I was afraid to trust him as he had cheated me so many times. He said he

had a mind to thrash me. I told him he could do no more than to kill me.

CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of January 1869.

W. S. HAWKINS, Justice of the Peace.

Copy of
Proceedings in case of divorce
of
JOHN WRIGHT, vs. CHRISTIANA WRIGHT,
in
Vigo County Court of Common Pleas
in
State of INDIANA.

Be it remembered to-wit: At a court of Common Pleas in and for the South judicial District of the State of Indiana began and held in the city of Terra Haute, Vigo County, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, and continued by adjournment from day to day till Monday the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, the same being the 7th judicial day of April term before the Hon. S. F. Maxwell, sole judge of said court when the following proceedings were had in the cause of

No. 2394	John Wright vs. Christiana Wright	Complaint

John Wright complains of Christiana Wright, and says that the Plaintiff and the Defendant were lawfully married on the 10th day of September 1853 and lived together as husband and wife for several years; that they had four children by the said marriage who are now alive, viz: Lemuel A. Wright aged twelve years, Sarah Jane aged ten, Alice aged seven years, and Herman aged five years. The Plaintiff says he has always performed faithfully all his marital duties

toward the Defendant, has treated her with uniform kindness and provided for all her wants the best he could ; that about three years ago the Defendant without any cause abandonded the Plaintiff, leaving the infant children to his care ; that she has returned two or three times to his house and remained a few days but refused to live with Plaintiff as his wife ; that she left Plaintiff more than a year ago to-wit: in Sept. 1866 without cause and has ever since remained away from him and has persistently refused to return to the Plaintiff ; the Plaintiff has repeatedly entreated defendant to return, that she has refused to see him lately ; that defendant has lost all love and regard for plaintiff and there is no hope for recconciliation between the parties. The Plaintiff says he is now a resident of Vigo County and has been for the past year a bona fide resident of this State. He says Defendant brought nothing whatever in the way of property to the marriage and he asks on the hearing the Court will grant him a divorce from defendant and dissolve the banns of matrimony between them, will grant Plaintiff the care and custody of said children and he asks for any other neccessary relief.

BAIRD and CRAFT, Att'ys for Pl'ff

Copy of Summons.

State of Indiana, Vigo County, ss.

To the Sheriff of said County, greeting: you are hereby commanded to summon Christiana Wright to appear in the Vigo Common Pleas Court on the second day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in Terra Haute on the 3d Monday in April 1868 then and there to answer the complaint of John Wright for divorce and of this summons to make due return.

Witness the Clerk and seal of the court this 14th day February 1868.

Rufus H. Simpson, Clerk of Vigo Common Pleas Court, came to

hand Feb. 14, 1868. The Defendant not found on my Cailewic. She is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

John Kiger, Sheriff.

No. 2394 — John Wright vs Christiana Wright — Divorce

Comes plaintiff by Baird and Craft and they move to make proof of publication herein, which is ordered and they now file it verified by affidavit showing the court that the defendant had due notice of the pendency of this suit by publication for three weeks successively thirty days prior to the first day of the present term of this court in the Wabash Express a weekly newspaper printed in Vigo County Indiana.

Copy of Proof of Publication.

State of Indiana, Vigo County, ss.

R. S. Westfall having been first duly sworn on his oath says he is the City Editor of the Terra Haute Fxpress a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City of Terra Haute in the County and State aforesaid and that the annexed notice was published in said paper for three weeks successively commencing on the 5th day of Feb, 1868.

R. S. Westfall.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1868.

R. H. Simpson, Clerk

State of Indiana / Vigo County — ss. Vigo Common Pleas Court, Apr. term.

John Wright vs Christiana Wright — Divorce.

On this day to-wit the 14th day of February A. D. 1868 comes the plaintiff by Baird and Craft his Attorneys and files his complaint herein, also the return of the Sheriff to the summons issued herein showing

that the defendant is a non-resident of the state of Indiana, notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant of the filing and pendency and that the same will be heard and determined at the next term of our said court commencing on the third Monday of April next A. D. 1868.

Attest: Rufus H. Simpson, Clerk,now on motion ordered that defendant be three times called and it is done, but she comes not but makes default.

The following are the depositions in the above entitled cause.

State of Indiana, Vigo County, ss.—The State of Indiana to any person authorized to take depositions in the County of Waukesha, Wisconsin, know you that we trusting in your ability and provident ciscumstances in the diligent examination of witnesses as well in behalf of John Wright plaintiff as Christiana Wright defendant in a certain cause now pending and undetermined in our Common Pleas Court in and for our said County of Vigo, command you that on the 30th day of March between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. and from day to day thereafter so long as may be neccessary you call and cause to come before you at the law office of Vernon Tichenor Esq. in the town of Waukesha, Wisconsin, John McLaughlin, Mathew Wright and such other persons as the said parties or either of them may require and then you diligently examine upon their oaths in all things touching or concerning the said cause and their examination in our said court to be holden at Terra Haute, in our said County on the third Monday of April 1868, next you plainly and destinctly under your hand and seal send certified and enclosed together with this writ.

[Seal] Witness, Rufus H. Simpson Clerk of our said Court at Terra Haute, the 7th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty eight.

RUFUS H. SIMPSON,.

Depositions of Mathewt Wright, John McLaughlin, Charles Mc-

Laughlin and Martha McLaughlin, witnesses produced and sworn to before me a Notary Public in and for the County of Waukesha, in the State of Wisconsin and residing in the village of Waukesha in Wankesha County and State of Wisconsin on the 30th day of March A. D. 1868, pursuant to the enclosed notice and commission. These depositions are taken on the part of the Plaintiff in a certain action now pending in the Common Pleas Court of Vigo County in the State of Indiana wherein John Wright is plaintiff, Christiana Wright is defendant.

The said Matthew Wright being duly sworn to testify the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to said cause deposes as follows:

Examination by plaintiff.

Question 1. What is your name place of residence and age?

Answer. My name is Matthew Wright, I reside in the town of Waukesha, County of Waukesha and State of Wisconsin, and my age is forty five years.

Q 2. Do you know the plaintiff John Wright and the defendant Christiana Wright his wife? Also how long have you known them?

A. I knew them. I have known the plaintiff ever since his infancy and known the defendant about twenty seven years.

Q. 3. State under what circumstances you have known them and where?

A. I am a brother of the plaintiff; the plaintiff and defendant are husband and wife; they were married in the State Wisconsin about thirteen or fourteen years ago; and I knew that they lived together as husband and wife in Waukesha County in the State of Wisconsin from the time of their marriage until in or about the month of November in the year

1866. For about eight years preceding that time they resided and lived together in the town of Waukesha in Waukesha County, in Wisconsin.

Q4. Have the parties any children? If yea state how many their names and age?

A. They have four children, Lemuel Allen aged about twelve years, Sarah Jane aged about eleven years, Isabellea Allieon aged about seven years and Herman Wallace aged six years. These children are now living and are the children of their marriage. They now reside in the town of Waukesha in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The two boys live with their uncle James Wright and the two girls live with their uncle William Wright.

Q. State how the plaintiff treated defendant and supported her while they lived together and to the time of their separation?

A. He generally so far as I knew always treated her well and made reasonable provision for her support.

Q. 6. How did the defendant demean and conduct herself while the parties lived together?

A. I know that the defendant left the plaintiff and home several times before she left him finally. In or about November 1866 she left his house and home and did not return to him again. To the best of my recollection she left him in the latter part of November 1866. She has not returned to him again. She left her oldest child with her husband, when she left the others were with their uncles where they now are ; she has never taken them to live with her. On one occasion when the defendant had left the plaintiff before their final separation. I heard the plaintiff

ask her to go home with him and she refused.

Q. 7. Do you know how the children of the parties you have named came to reside with James and William ? And if so state how.

A. They were placed there by their father John S. Wright.

Q. 8. State all you know of the cause of the separation of parties?

A. I know of no good cause the defendant had for leaving the plaintiff. I do not think she had any good cause for leaving him. I have seen her abuse and ill-treat him by scolding ; I often saw the parties together and from my observation he treated her as well and as kind as men generally do their wives. I never saw him mistreat here When the defendant left plaintiff she went to the neighbors and wandered about the country from place to place staying a few days at one place and a few weeks at another, and so she has continued to live the most of the time since she left the plaintiff. In my opinion there is not the least probability of a reconciliation between the Plaintiff and Defendant.

Q. 9. Do you know when the Plaintiff left Wisconsin? If so state when.

A. The plaintiff left Wisconsin on the 13th day of February 1867, according to my recollection of the time. I took him to the Railroad Depot at Milwaukee in Wisconsin and saw him get his ticket. He took a southern Rail Road train and has not returned here since to reside. Before going he broke up housekeeping and sold his goods.

Q. 10. Where has the plaintiff resided for the past year?

A. From the direction he went when he left Wisconsin and

from letters received from him since, I understand that he has lived during the past year or most of it in the State of Indiana. I have seen letters from him during that time and they were dated and mailed in Indiana. The letters were written by the plaintiff.

MATTHEW WRIGHT.

Sworn taken and subscribed before me March 30th, A. D. 1868.

VERNON TICHENOR

Notary Public, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

Here the further examination of witnesses on the part of the said plaintiff was continued by me until March 31st, A. D. 1868, at eight oclock in the forenoon.

VERNON TICAENOR, Notary Public,
Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

March 31st, 1868.

The examination of the plaintiffs witnesses was resumed, and the said Martha McLaughlig being duly sworn to testify the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to said cause deposes as follows:

Question 1. What is your name, place of residence and age?

Answer. My name is Martha McLaughlin. I reside in the town of Vernon, Waukesha County in Wisconsin and I am forty-two years of age.

Q. 2. Do you know the parties to this action? If yea how long have you known them?

A. I know them. I have known them eight years this spring.

Q. 3. Where have they lived during that time and how far from you?

A. They resised during that time until John Wright left the

State of Wisconsin in or about February 1867 about a mile from me ; during that time they lived together as husband and wife.

Q. 4. How did they live together during that time.

A. During that time Mrs. Wright often left the plaintiff and went and stayed with the neighbors. She staid with me at one time for three weeks, during that time she left her family at home.

Q. 5. When did the defendant finally leave the plaintiff?

A. She left him in the latter part of November 1866 on Thanksgiving day and never returned to live with him ; she left her husband and one child at home; the other three children were living with their uncles James and William in the same town.

Q. 6. State what you know about the cause of separation.

A. I know of no cause she had to leave him ; I often visited the parties ; the plaintiff's general treatment to the defendant was good and kind ; I thought he supplied her wants well.

Q. 7. State what you think of the possible reconciliation of the parties.

A. I think there is no possibility of reconciliation between the parties ; she has told me at different times that she would never live with him. At one time fefore she finally left him she came to my house, and he came after her and asked her to go home with him and she refused and did not go. He told her she was injuring her health in running about ; she said she did not care, she would not go. The plaintiff furnished the defendant a good home. In my opinion she had no good reason for leaving the plaintiff. While

they lived together they lived as husband and wife.

Q. 8. Where has the defendant lived since she left the plaintiff?

A. She has spent the most of the time in running about the country from house to house.

Q. 9. Where does the plaintiff now reside?

A. I know by information that he resides in Indiana but have no personal knowledge of the fact.

MARTHA MCLAUGHLIN.

Sworn, taken, and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.

[Seal] VERNON TICHENOR, Notary Public.
Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

The said Charles McLaughlin being duly sworn to tell the truth the whole truth and nothing but the whole truth relating to said cause deposes as follows:

Q. I. What is your name place of residence and age?

A. My name is Charles McLaughlin, I reside in the town of Vernon, in Waukesha County in the State of Wisconsin and my age is fifty-two years.

Q. 2. Do you know the plaintiff John Wright and the defendant Christiana Wright? And if yea how long have you known them?

A. I am well acquainted with them and have been ever since eight years ago this spring.

Q. 3. Do you know anything about the defendant's leaving the plaintiff and if anything what?

A. I knew that on several occasions while the parties lived together the defendant left the plaintiff and stayed away from him and her family sometimes several days and some-

times several weeks. On two occasions once at my house I heard the plaintiff request the defendant to go home with him and both times she refused. About a year ago last September, the defendant was riding with me in a wagon and I advised her to go home and live with her husband ; she declared she would never live with him. I have heard her say that she would never live with him.

Q. 4. Where have the parties resided during the time you have known them and how far from your place of residence?

A. During that time the parties resided in the town of Waukesha in Waukesha County in Wisconsin, until John Wright went away in February 1867. I lived about one mile from them.

Q. 5. State what you know in reference to the defendants leaving the plainiiff?

A. She left the plaintiff and her family in the latter part of November 1866, on Thanksgiving day and never returned to the plaintiff to live with him.

Q. 6 Where were the children of the plaintiff and the defendant when she left her home?

A. One child was at her home with the plaintiff. The others were then with their uncles James and William in the town of Waukesha in Waukesha County in Wisconsin.

Q. 7. State if you can the cause of the defendant leaving the plaintiff.

A. I know of no cause the defendant had for leaving the plaintiff and think she had no good cause for doing so.

Q. 8. State what you knew of the plaintiffs treatment of the defendant while they lived together.

A. He always treated her kindly as far as I know and he

provided for her well according to his circumstances.

Q. 9. What is your opinion of the probability of a reconciliation between the parties. I heard the defendant say in October and November last that she would never live with John Wright again.

CHARLES MCLAUGHLIN.

Sworn taken and subscribed before me this 31 day of March A. D. 1868.

VERNON TICHENOR Notary Public.
Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

Here the further examination of Plaintiff's witnesses was continued until April 1, 1868 at eight o'clock at which time the examination was resumed.

The said John McLaughlin being duly sworn to testify the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to said cause deposes as follows:

Q. 1. What is your name place of residence and age?

A. My name is John McLaughlin, I reside in the town of Vernon, County of Waukesha in Wisconsin. My age is 18 years and nearly 19.

Q. 2. Do you know John Wright and Christiana Wright his wife, the parties to this action? and if yea how long have you known them and under what circumstances?

A. I am well acquainted with both the parties have known them about eight years; and during that time have lived about a mile and a half from them and was occasionally at their house and often met them elsewhere.

Q. 3. Do you know any thing about Mrs. Wright's leaving her husband the plaintiff? and if you do state what.

A. I recollect that the defendant Mrs. Wright left her husband

and his family several times before she left him finally, and wandered about the country. She left him finally on Thadksgiving day the last Thursday of November in the year 1866 and went to the village of Waukesha in the town and county of Waukesha about five miles distant from her home and went to the house of Henry A. Messenger and stayed there several weeks. On the first day of December 1866, the plaintiff John Wright got a two horse carriage and went to Mrs. Messenger's house after his wife and I went with him. He edeavored to get her to go home with him but failed and was obliged to go home without her. He did go home and left her at Messenger's. She never returned to live with her husband the plaintiff after that. When Mr. Wright went to Messengers house after Mrs. Wright, he went into the house and told Mrs. Messenger he had come with a carriage for his wife and wanted to take her home and that he had a good home for her. Mr. Messenger told him he could not take her home and refused to let him see her.

JOHN McLaughlin.

Sworn taken and subscribed before me April 1, A. D. 1868.

VERNON TICHENOR, Notary Public
Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

State of Wisconsin, } ss
Waukesha County }

I Vernon Tichenor, a Notary Public, and for said County, hereby certify that the above named witnesses, Matthew Wright, Martha McLaughlin, Charles Mclaughlin and John McLaughlin were by me first duly sworn according to law to testify the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to said cause, that their depositions

were reduced to writing by me, that the said Christiana Wright was not present, and said depositions were taken at the Law Office of Vernon Tichenor, Esq., in the town of Waukesha in Waukesha County and State of Wisconsin, on the thirtieth and thirty-first days of March, and on the first day of April A. D. 1868 between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of said days to-wit: That said deposition of the witness Martha McLaughlin and Charles McLaughlin were taken on the thirty-first day of March, 1868; and the deposition of the witnessess John McLaughlin was taken on the first day of April 1868 and between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said respective days.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notorial seal; this first day of April A. D. 1868.

Vernon Tichenor, Notary Public, in and for the County of Waukesha in the State of Wisconsin.

And afterwards to-wit: on Tuesday the 28th day of April, the same being the 8th judicial day of said term the following proceedings were had in the cause of

JOHN WRIGHT
vs
CHRISTIANA WRIGHT
} Divorce.

Comes now the Plaintiff by Baird & Craft, his counsel, and the proof of publication having been made and the Defendant having been three times called and made default, and still making default, this cause on motion is now submitted to the Court for trial without a jury and the plaintiff and that all the allegationst in his complaint are true and that he is entitled to his divorce.

It is therefore considered by the Court that the hands of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant are hereby declared to be dissolved and are to be held for naught and void as though they never

existed ; as if the parties had never been married and as if the defendant was dead. And it is further ordered and decreed by the court that the custody of Lemuel A. Wright, Sarah Jane Wright, Alice Wright and Herman Wright, the children of the parties be and the same are hereby awarded to the Plaintiff and that the plaintiff pay the cost herein taxed at $. . . .

State of Indiana } ss Court of Common Pleas.
County of Vigo }

I Rufus H. Simpson, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Vigo in the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of the proceedings and judgemeut of said court in the above settled cause as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and hereto affix the seal of said Court of Common Pleas at my office in the City of Terra Haute, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.

[Seal]

RUFUS H. SIMPSON,
Clerk of C. C. P. Vigo Co., Indiana.

I C. D. Trumbull, Stated Clerk of Iowa Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a paper now on file in my house in Morning Sun, Iowa.

Given under my hand this 6th day of July A. D. 1875.

CHARLES D. TRUMBULL,
Stated Clerk of Iowa, Presb. R. P. Ch.

Items No. 18. unfinished business ; commission to settle difficulties at Vernon, R. B. Cannon, Chairman. The Commission reported, report accepted and approved and is as follows:

To the Moderator and other members of the Iowa Church, October 13, 1868.

The commission appointed to meet in Vernon Church and adjudicate cases of diciplin, they met at that place according to agreement on the 14th day of Sept.

D. T. Wilson of Sharon congregation being present, as a ruling elder. Parties concerned were present. After ascertaining the natur of the case and the parties implicated the commission proceeded to frame a libel against John Wright. He spent three days taking testimony and spent a part of two other days in going after testimony that could not not be got before us in onr regular place of meeting, without attempting to come to any decission we refund the case, simplicater, to Presbytery. The records of the commission and all the papers in the case will be submitted by the Clerk.

R. B. Cannon Ch'n of Com.

The case was laid on the table for the present.

Items No. 18, unfinished business again taken up. Mr. D. T. Wilson member of the commission was invited to sit as a consultation member of the court during the investigation of the case.

The minister of the Commission and the testimony in the case was read.

The libel against John Wright contained three counts, namely:

1 Adultry. 2 Abusing his wife. 3 By obtaining a divorce by-falsely charging his wife with desertion. And each count Presby tery voted the charge not proven.

Morning Sun, Iowa. Jan. 7, 1876.

Mrs. C Wright:

Yours, post-marked Jan. 4, received. The only papers relating to your case, which I have in my possession are, 1. The charge brought

by you against John Wright before the Commission of Iowa Presbytery R. P. Church, Sept. 14, 1868 and the Libel founded thereon. 2. The testimony taken before said Commission. 3. The copy of divorce a copy of which you have. 4. A copy of testimony in case of State against John Wright taken before J. R. Carpenter, justice of Peace, May 19, 1868, which testimony is said to be on file in office of said J. R. Carpenter J. P.

Yours &c

C. D. Trumbull.

Stated Clerk, Iowa Presb. R. P Church.

Morning Sun, Iowa, 1876.

Mrs. C. Wright: Yours received. After consideration of the matter I have concluded not to copy or forward the papers you ask for nntil requested by the proper officers of the Court before which you prosecute. Yours very truly

C. D. Trumbull.

THE LAW OF A LIBEL.

A SUBSCRIBER requests an answer to the following inquiries:

I. What is the law of the Church in regard to a private member belling a minister?

II. Before what court must a libel or a complaint be brought?

III. When a complaint is made, must charges be specified?

IV. Must a libel upon a minister be transfered by session?

V. When a session refuses to transfer, what course should be adopted?

The book of Diciplin is sufficiently explicit in regard to "processes on account of scandal," &c.—pp. 68–79, edition of 1863.

1. Any member can libel a minister.

II. "The presbytery, in case of ministers, * * is the competent authority to commence aud finish a process for scandal." p. 70

III. "When a process is entered at the instance of a person or persons, such person or persons shall present to the judicatory a written statement containing the charge, the time and place of the offence, and the names of all the witnesses." "These, the judicatory * * * shall put into the form of a libel." p. 72.

The difference between "making a complaint" and "entering a process," i. e. libelling, is simply this: In the latter case the accuser becomes a party, and so "is liabel to censure, if on investigation it appears that he has acted from malicious motives in making his accusation." p. 71. In the former case the court, session or presbytery, commences the process (p. 71) , and really is the accuser. p. 72. The one who makes the complaint is responsible only "for the truth of the charge." p. 72.

IV. No. See II.

V. Protest and appeal to presbytery.

The only difference between the trial of a minister and a private member, is in the court in which the trial takes place. In all other respects the rules and regulations are the same.

Milwaukee, Dec. 14th, 1875.

Mrs. Chtistiana Wright.

Madam: —Further reflections concerning your matter has not at all changed my mind ; but on the contrary has only confirmed me in the I expressed to you when here some weeks since. I know of no way you can reach any of the property except through a suit for a divorce, either from bed and board, or from the

bonds of matrimony.

Whenever you are prepared to take that course I shall be ready to proceed in the action upon twenty-four hours notice.

I consider that Indiana divorce of no force or effect whatever, and that you are as much the wife of Mr. John Wright just as fully and completely as you ever was or as though the decree had never been made. Your rights have not been impaired or affected the one way or the other by that proceeding. Perhaps when you have time and opportunity you better come and see me again in reference to the matter.

Yours respectfully
A. C. Fraser.

Psalm 40.

1 I waited for the Lord my God,
and patiently did bear;
At length to me he did incline
my voice and cry to hear.

2 He took me from a fearful pit,
and from the miry clay,
And on a rock he set my feet,
establishing my way.

3 He put a new song in my mouth,
our God to magnify:
Many shall see it, and shall fear,
and on the Lord rely.

4 O blessed is the man whose trust
upon the Lord relies;
Respecting not the proud, nor such
as turn aside to lies.

POLYGAMY.

It is one of the marvels of this age, that a practice so contrary to law and decency as polygamy should be allowed to continue in a country claiming to be civilized. The fact however is, that within the United States a community exists, influential in numbers and wealth, where this is practiced, and the right to do so is a tenet of their religious creed. Low indeed is the standard of public morality that can tolerate the continuance of this evil.

It seems almost like an insult to the intelligence of our readers, to present any argument to show that this practice is an outrage on the natural and revealed law. Yet as familiarity with vice is likely to smooth its odious features, and sometimes leads to think favorably of it, we shall present a few considerations to show that this form of wickedness is

"A monster of so foul a mein,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

I. It is condemned by the light of nature. The near equality of both sexes in number is a revelation by nature of the will of God on this subject. Though perfect accuracy in regard to the proportion of the male to the female population is not attainable, the approximation is near enough to show, that when the number of both sexes who do not marry and the number who marry oftner than once are taken into consideration, it is manifest that the ordinance contemplated one man and one woman alone, as the parties to be united.

II. It is contrary to the law of nature. "Husbands love your wives," is nature's voice iterated and enforced by revelation. But a man can no more love two wives than he can serve two masters; he will love the one and hate the other. Thas which violates the law of marriage, is at war with the ordinance of marriage.

III. It is opposed to the orriginal institution of marriage. We find the institution in Gen. 2 : 23–26, and the re-affirmation of it by Christ in Matt. 19 : 4–5 : "He who made them at the beginning, made them male and female; and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and cleave unto his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh." There was but one wife made for Adam, and the terms of agreement are, a man, one man, shall cleave to his wife,

one wife ; and they two, no more, shall be one flesh,

IV. It is inconsistent with the symbolical use of marriage. Eph. 4 : 22 : "The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the Head of the church," There is but one church, and the church has but one head. Two heads to one body, or two bodies to one head, would be monstrous. Polygamy would destroy marriage as an emblem of the union of the church with Christ.

V. It is contradicted by the direct teachings of Scripture. 1 Cor. 7 : 2 : „Let every man have his own wife, and every woman her own husband." Eph. 5 : 28 : "He that loveth his wife, loveth himself ;" ver. 23, "Let every one of you, in particular, so love his wife as himself." These words husband and wife, in the singular number, are used in these passages in an exclusive sense.

It is sometimes argued, in favor of polygamy,

I. That good men of old had more than one wife. We answer to this : 1. Their family dissentions are standing protests against the unnatural practice. 2. The examples of good men are to be followed only when they are in accordance with the divine law. And, 3. "The times of this ignorance, God winked at ; but now commandeth all men every where to repent." Acts 17 : 30.

II. That it is sanctioned by Deut. 21 : 15–17. We answer, 1. Directions in Direction in regard to the results of acts, are not to be taken as approvals of them. God gave directions in the case of Hagar and her son ; but we are not to infer that her concubinage with Abraham was right. 2. The passage may be fairly explained of two wives, not at the same time, but in succession.

III. That there is an implied permission of polygamy in the qualification for church officers—"The husband of one wife." 1 Tim. 3 : 2 and 12 ; Titus 1 : 6. We answer, 1. That cannot be a good practice that is forbidden to an elder or a deacon. 2. If the implied permission be correct, then every man but a church officer has the liberty to "be given to wine," to be a "striker," "greedy of filthy lucre," &c. 3. The qualification is descriptive, and not destinctive ; and therefore, 4. Requires that even before his conversion, he must not have been a polygamistr He must have a good report of them that are without, and thus, 5. Stamps divine disapprobation on polygamy.

SEN. ED-

FREE MASONRY.

The Masons have had a carnival—a jubilee of carousal. The members of the fraternity have been on a pilgrimage. They have rivalled the Hadji of Mecca and contended for thepalm with the faithful pilgrims of the Holy See. Lately the community in and around Philadelphia has been deeply stirred by the presence of vast numbers of the mysterious order. The excitement was deep and wide-spread. The wave set in motion extended throughout the State and far beyond its limits. The vibrations have scarcely yet subsided. The occasion for all this mighty stir was the completion of a grand masonic temple—the grandest, it is said, in the world—and its consecration to the god of masonry, whoever that may be. A whole week was given to the dedication, which were various enough to keep alive the interest of those who can feel an interest in such things. We cannot attempt to give in detail thə ceremonies which signalized the occasion. A book would need to be written in such a case, not large enough, indeed, to fill the world, but quite too large to be compressed into our pages. Scripture was read, prayers were offered, addresses were given, corn was scattered upon the floor, wine was poured out, anointing with oil was performed on sundry objects, the worshippers marched in due procession through the streets and around the temple, but no falling off walls indicated that it was the Lord's host that was on the tramp. Many other things were done as part of the consecrating ceremonies, which would neither repay the labor of writing nor the trouble of reading them. Masons esteemed it a great occasion, and showed that they felt the profoundest interest in what they were doing, but thoughtful people looked on with wonder that men could be found, and men of intelligence which their appearance indicated that most of them were, who, in the light of day, could take part in such childish and senseless mummery. The rediculous never had a better illustration, and everybody would have laughed outright but for the serious moral and religious aspects of the case. Christians were shocked by the perversion os Scripture and by the prayers offered by ministers—Presbyterian ministers, too, as well as others—to the god of the Deist and of those who deny the name that is adove every name.

It is a fact, patent as it is painful, that the secret orders have had a powerful revival in our ceuntry within the last fifteen years. Their name is legion and their form protean, of every shape and kind, from the Masonic Brotherhood to the Nobler Order Hottentots. The engine of secrecy is brought to bear in every department of business ; every trade, every pursuit, every special object, political or moral, and oath-bound guild, and runs out its guidon as the rallying point os sympathizers and friends. Even the farmers of our country, who have heretofore, for the most part, stood aloof from the secret orders and presnted a break-water to their progross, are using their power to correct alledged wrongs under which they have been suffering, and using it, too, with powerful effect in securing the control of politics and legislation. The Patrons of Husbandry—the latest device of secrecy—are alreay a powerful organization, ramifying and reaching in its influence through nearly all the States. The wide-spread prevalence of these numerous and various orders ; the dangerous power with which they are in many cases, control them ; their exclusiveness, their selfeshness, their intense partisanship, their bitter and malignant hostility to those who oppose them on either political, moral or religious grounds, may well create the greatest apprehensions in patriotic and Christian minds. Histoay shows, what indeed must be apparent enough to a candid mind, that secret, oath-bound societies are a dangerous element in society, and are used by its worst members for the worst ends. They have, to put it in the mildest form, a capacity for mischief which is not safe for any com. munity to tolerate in its midst. Words spoken and deeds done in the dark are fruitful only of evil.

Masonry is the type and in a sense the parent stock of all the orders of secrecy- They all spring from it. And while we have no malice against it or its patrons either, we think it right, when it is impudently obtruding itself upon public notice, and by its gaudy pretentions attempting to seduce and win over the thoughtless and uninformed, to recall a passage in its history. Less than fifty years ago there was on uprising of the people against masonry so general and earnest that the organization went down before the storm of opposition. The occasion of this was the abduction and murder of William Morgan, a citizen of Western New York. Morgan, who had passed through a number of the masonic degrees, renounced the system and wrote a book exposing its oaths and mysteries. The

whole fraternity was roused to vengence. Under the laws and rules of masonry he was worthy of death. He was abducted and forcibly carried by Masons to Fort Niagra, and after a short confinement was drowned in the Niagra river. The most strenuous efforts were made to obtain possession of the manuscript of Morgan's book, and, if possible, prevent its publication. His enemies proceeded so far as to attempt the crime of arson in destroping the printing establishment in which the manuscript was supposed to be, and from the press of which it was expected that it would be issued. These are facts not generally known to the people now, though still fresh in the memory of those cognizant of them at that time. The younger class of Masons who are really ignorant of the occurrences related, find it convenient to deny them, while the oldest and wiser class find it the safest course to say nothing about them. But they can neither be denied nor ignored. No facts in history are better authenticated. They were universally believed at the time. The whole country was kindled into a flame of excitement. The question passed into the arena of politics, the battle was fiercely fought, and as the result, some fifteen hundred lodges were forced to disband.

These are not pleasant reminiscences for masonry, and would not have been revived but for its dangerous aggressions upon the community, promoted largely by its arrogant assumption, of a religious and charitable character. Its history contradicts the assumption, and proves it to be scandalously irreligious and fiercely uncharitable. It stands convicted before the country and the world of the murder of William Morgan, and of thereby making his wife a widow and his chileren fatherless. It has never repented of the deed and never can while the system continues to be what it is, for masonic oaths and laws require and justify the crime.

We utter a voice of warning to our young men, who are most in danger because most sought after and beset, not to follow themselves to be bewitched by the facinations of secrecy, nor to be inveigled by the cunning craftiness of the lodge. "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them."

PSALM 52.

1 WHY dost though boast, O mighty man,
of mischief and of ill?
The goodness of Almighty God
endureth ever still.

2 Thy tongue mischievous calumnies
deviseth subtilely,
Like to a razor sharp to cut,
working deceitfully.

3 Ill more than good, and more than truth
thou lovest to speak wrong:

4 Thou lovest all-devouring words,
O though deceitful tongue.

5 So God shall thee destroy for aye,
remove thee, pluck thee out
Quite from thy house, out of the land
of life he shall thee root.

6 The righteous shall it see, and fear,
and laugh at him they shall:

7 Lo, this man is that did not
make God his strength at all:
But he in his abundant wealth
his confidence did place ;
And he took strength unto himself
from his own wickedness.

8 But I am in the house of God
like to an olive green :
My confidence for ever hath
upon God's mercy been.

9 And I forever will the praise,
because thou hast done this :
I on thy name will wait : for good
before thy saints it is.

PSALM 53.

1 That there is not a God, the fool
doth in his heart conclude ;
They are corrupt, their works are vile,
not one of them doth good.

2 The Lord upon the sons of men
from heav'n did cast his eyes,
To see if any one there was
that sought God, and was wise.

3 They altogerher filthy are,
they all are backward gone ;
And there is none that doeth good,
no, not so much as one.

4 These workers of iniquity,
do they not know at all,
That they my people eat as bread,
and on God do not call?

5 Ev'n there they were afraid, and stood
with trembling, all dismay'd,
Whereas there was no cause at all
why they should be afraid :

6 For God his bones that thee beseig'd
hath scatter'd all abroad ;
Thou hast confounded them, for they
despised are of God.

7 Get Isr'el's help from Zion come :
when back the Lord shall bring
His captives, Jacob shall rejoice,
and Israel shall sing.

If people would not tell so many falsehoods the truth would not leak out. About the first false report I heard after I returned from the Asylum, was the next week after I was sent there, the men were at work on the road when Mr. Philips says to James Wright, I hear that your brothers wife is in the Insane Asylum. Is it so? Mr. Wright answers yes. Mr. P. asks, why is she there? Mr. Wright replied, she got drunk and killed her baby.

I will now tell you about the drinking. I have seen while at JamesWright's father at prayer meeting, after the meeting was over as I was sitting where I could see) Alexander Wright take McCloud to a barrel marked Ohio whisky, turn the fasset and give him a glass of it to drink. When I got home I told John what I saw and asked him if they kept Ohio whisky in that barrel. He said yes, and when they drink it out they take it to Milwaukee and get it filled again. Some time after this, Mr. James Wright went to the woods and while gone, an old woman went to his house and stole his money and whisky jug, so you see who it is that uses strong drink.

And again : The year beforer I was sent to the Asylum, Minerva Johnson came to our house and begged of John Wright and me to tell the Wrights to not let her sister's husband (Silas Parmer)have any liquor at the saw-mill ; because he come home and threatened her life.

I think the Wright family ought to be the last ones to speak of insanity ; for Rev. Mr. Johnson told me that two of John Wright's uncles in the old country were insane. And his father was insane for years.

After James Wright slandering me—telling that I got drunk and killed my babe,—I will tell the truth about it. I defy any one to prove that I ever had a drop of liquor in my house. I never had as much as a camphor bottle. I often said to John Wright : I wish

you would get me an ounce of camphor, so I could have it in case of sickness; but he never got it for me. It is well known to the Wrights that I did not use liquor in any form. About seven years before we were married he took me to Mount Morris, N. Y., to a Fourth of July celebration; and we joined the temperance society; he bought our badges and pined them on our shoulders, and had a free dinner. He must have forgotten the psalm that says: "You must not slander your neighbor privately or against his friend or take up an ill report." About this time they thought I would never get out of the Asylum to hear those false reports.

About three weeks after John Wright returned from Indiana, where he had been getting his divorce, I attended prayer meeting on Sabbath day at the house of widow Turner. After meeting I walked out and started for home, James Wright being out of doors, walked up to me and shook his fist in my face, saying to me, you have noth ing to do with those children. They were already on their way home. They went the same road that I did. I suppose he was afraid that I would speak to my children. John Wright had forbidden the children to speak to me. He also told the children to not call me mother. James Wright after shaking his fist in my face, took me by the arms, knocked me down and jumped upon me, beat and bruised me in a shocking manner; the effects of which I have never fully recovered- He did this in the presence of several reliable witnesses, his wife exclaimed at the time let her "be!" leave her alone! you will kill her! I started for home, but not being able to reach it, I stopped at Mr. Bairds, a neighbor of mine, where I was treated with kindness; for Mrs. Baird was a kind lady and devout christian. She took care of me during the night, and the next day I went to Waukesha to see a doctor. I went to Mrs. Lain's the first week where I was cared for and kindly treated. I went to see Mrs. Dono-

van. While I was there Martha Turner came in. I was in another room and she did not know that I was there. Mrs. Donovan spoke to her about how fearfully James Wright had bruised Mrs. John Wright. Martha said have you seen her bruises? She replied, I have. Martha said if she has any bruises on her she must have put them on herself. That happened in our yard. What happened in your yard? Mrs. Donovan asked. Then she left the shop as quick as possible. I thought she would say she was ashamed of his conduct; abusing a poor woman on the Lord's day, and disgracing the church

Acts xxv, 10. Then Paul said I stand at Ceasar's judgement seat.

Waukesha, March the 29 th, 1876.

Mrs. Wright came to my house one day, very sick; she looked very badly I asked her what ailed her, she said Mr. James Wright had pounded her, almost killed her. I helped her in bed, she was black and blue from head to foot, her back was so lame she could scarcely move in bed. I bathed her in linament for several days

I was angry enough at the Wrights to pound them all myself, for so abusing her. I hope the time is not far distant when she will be rewarded for her long suffering. So far, she has had no redress working, but insults from all that she has applied to for help. John Wrights money bought them up.

I have known her for several years, she has my warmest sympathy. She is a kind friend, and a good woman.

It was James Wright, her brother-in-law, that hurt her, and because her husband was put under bonds the week before for threatening her life.

Mrs. R. J. Lain, Waukesha.

Waukesha.

I Mrs. M. A. Donovan, will at any time, when called upon, testify upon oath, that I saw upon the person of Mrs. Christiana Wright several very large and very bad looking bruises upon different parts of her person. They were put upon her on Sabbath, and I saw them on Monday following,and also on Saturday of the same week. I will testify more explicitly if called upon. And I will state that Mrs. Angrave will testify to the same for she saw them too.

M. A. Donovan.

Waukesha,

I was an assistant in the County House at the time Mrs. John Wright was brought there. She was under my care, she was very sick, she siad it was caused by James Wright jaming her head on the ground at the house of William Turner, on the Sabbath day at prayer meeting without the least cause or provication.

Mrs. Cooper,

PSALM 124.

Had not the Lord been on our side.
1 may Israel now say ;
2 Had not the Lord been on our side,
when men rose us to slay ;
3 They had us swallow'd quick, when as
their wrath 'gainst us did flame :
4 Watters had cover'd us, our soul
had sunk beneath the stream.

5 Then had the waters, swelling high,
over our soul made way.

6 Bless'd be the Lord, who to their teeth
us gave not for a prey.

WHY DOES THE DRINKING OF ALCOHOL CAUSE DEATH ?

From the "Temperance Manual," a very readable little work by Rev. Justine Fdwards, D. D., we extract the following in regard to the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks upon the system :

Were the human body transparent and could we see the effect of alcohol as we do the color of the men's faces, every man might answer this question for himself. He would have ocular demonstration that alcohol is a poison, and that the drinking of it is a violation of natural and moral laws. It has no nourishment in it. The digestive organs cannot decompose it into blood, bones, or anything by which the human body is nourished, strengthened or supported. When swallowed it goes into the stomache, tha common receptacle of of food. This is a delicate and principal organ, and its state effects the whole body. Its inner coat, in a healthy condition, is slightly tinged with a reddish color. Thc blood vessels which spread over if are exceedingly numerous, and yet so small that the naked eye cannot discern them. They give to it a delicate reddish hue, like the delicate tinge on the cheek of a healthy child. Alcohol when it touches that delicate organ irritates the surface, and produces through the medium of the nerves a tingling sensation. The sensation is a note of alarm—a warning to the system, that an enemy has invaded it. The heart, that great sentinel, startes anew and throws forces on to the invaded spot in order to protect it. The blood in greater quanity and with greater force rushes into those little vessels, till, by and by, if the process be continued they become enlarged, so that you can see them sperading out all over the inner surface of the stomache in thousands of ramifications, like the branches of a tree. The surface becomes inflamed and begins to grow black. The blood settles ; the coats becomes thickened ; ulcers begin to form and spread out, till, if the process is continued and idcreased, as in the case of the drunkard, the whole inner coat of that fundamental organ

puts on the appearance of mortification, and becomes in color like the back of a chimney. Not unfrequently cancers are formed and the whole surface becomes one common sore. The consequence is that the stomache necessarily becomes unfitted to digest food, and the whole system suffers.

From the stomache the alcohol unchanged is taken up by the absorbent vessels and carried into the blood, that great receptacle and common carrier of nourishment. With that it is circulated through the system, till as a nuisance it is seized upon by the emunctories, the scavengers, and is thrown off. But it was alcohol, a subtle and irritating poison when taken into the stomache, and it is the same when sucked up by the absorbent vessels and carried into the blood. It is alcohol in the heart, in the lungs, in the arteries, in the brain, in the veines, the nerves and tissues, and fibres of the whole body, and it is alcohol when, having passed through all the circulation, it is expelled. Give it to the dog ; take the blood from his foot and distil it and you have alcohol, the same which the dog drank—no, not the same which he drank, for a dog knows too much to drink it ; it is the same which in opposition to the instinct which God gave him and drunkeuness has not obliterated, you force upon him.

Take the blood from the foot of a drunkard, from his head or his liver, and distil it, you have alcohol. It has actually been taken from the brains strong enough, on the application of fire, to burn. Dr. Kirk of Scotland, dissected a man who died in a fit of intoxication. From the lateral ventricles of the brain he took a fluid directly sensible to the smell of whisky. When he applied a candle to it, it instantly took fire and burned blue. "The lambent blue flame," he says, "characistic of the poison, playing on the spoon for some seconds."

All the organs of the human body have as much work to do as is consistent with permanent healthful action when they have to remove only what is occasioned by nourishing food and drink. God designhned in that case that they should all be diligent in business. In the structure of the body he has given them as much to do as they can perform, and yet to the longest preserve human life.

If you withhold what is nourshing, and then diminish their strength or load them with what is not nourishing and thus increase their labor, you necessarily wear them out too soon and produce premature decay and death.

Digestion is one of the most important of all the animal functions. Thh object is to convert food into nourishment, for the purpose of renovating and sustaining the system, by repairing the wastes which are continually taking place. This function alcohol peculiarly disturbs.

Among the millions and millions of little workers, day and night, all diligent in business when not invaded by transgression, there is the most pure and perfect harmony, the most delicate sensibility and the most wonderful sympathy. "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it ; and if one member rejoice, all the members with it rejoice." There is no "schism in the body." The good of each is the good of all, and each in view of all echoes the declaration of its Maker, very good.

From the manner in which those two different sets of organs, namely, those for the deposit of nourishment and those for the expulsion poisons, treat any substance which is taken into the body, and from the manner in which that substance treats then, we learn its nature and the will of God in regard to the use of it. If the organs for the deposit of nourishment will take hold of it, and work it up into flesh, or bones, or which causes it to grow strong and healthy, then the substance is good and it is proper to use it. But if those organs reject it, and thus show that they have no need of it, and the organs of the expulsion of poison seize upon it and drive it from the territory, then it is an enemy, and ought not to be admitted to the camp.

How then do these two sets of organs treat alcohol ? First how do those treat it, whose business it is to deposit nourishment ? Do they take it and work it up into flesh and bones, sinews, nerves, or anything by which the body is nourished or supported ? Never. They all instinctively reject it ; tney cannot use it. Alcohol it was, alcohol it is, and alcohol it will be in spite of all they can do with it.

We have seen how it treats the stomach, swelling its thousand little blood vessels to ten times their proper size, inflaming, thickening and ulcerating its coats and changing its delicate, reddish hue into blackness. When carried into the blood, it goes to one group of vessels and they reject it. If they can prevent it they will not even suffer it to stop. "It is hurried on from organ to organ, marking its course with irregularity of action and ditsurbance of function," till, having passed around the body, it is rejected by all. Nor is this the whole ; while they fight against it, it impedes their progress and

goads them on to madness. Having to labor amidst the fire and fumes of an irritating, poisonous foe, they become irratated and poisoned; their sensibilities are blunted, their energies crippled, and their work. These parts of the body which are dependent upon them for support, are not supplied and they complain. The organs retort, the harmony of the system is interrupted, sympathy between the parts is weakened and then destroyed. Confusion ensues and every evil work. In their blind intoxicated frenzy they bite and devour one another, and so are consumed one of another.

The marks of that warfare, when it has continued long and pro. ceeded far, are seen in the crimson face and bloodshot eye, the swollen nose, the palsied tougue, the trembling limbs, the tottering steps and falling body; while the common enemy goes on from conquering to conquer, till, if he cannot be expelled, death and destruction reign over all. Were the body transparent, you would see the footprints of the enemy on the inside long before you discovered them on the outside.

What reception does it meet with from the organs whose business it is to watch for enemies and clear off nuisances? Do they let it alone? or do they, like the other organs, suffer it to continue to pass in through the highway of the system? If they should they would be traitors. But they are not traitors, nor are they cowards. Any invading foe however powerful, they will attack, even alcohol itself. No sooner does it come within their reach,than they seize it, work at it, and never leave it unless they are conquered, till they expel it. It is a war of desperation, never to cease until one party or the other is conquered. The first invaders they expel, and the next, and the next. But if new recruits with increasing numbers aud power continue to invade, and their own recruits begin to fail, their resources to diminish and their power to decline; especially, if you who are the guardian for whom they have labored with untiring assiduity day and night for years, if you turn traitor, side with the enemy, and pour in his recruits, those organs, in rhe sickly climate, with that deadly foe, will begin to faint, and by and bye sink down in despair, while they and yon, by your suicidal hands, will die together.

Keep in mind that this is all extra labor, of a most exhausting kind, with a deadly foe and in a poisonous atmosphere which that foe creates. It is cruelty tooneself, more abominable than that which Fgyptian taskmasters exercised towards their slaves.

They required them to make their brick without straw, but they did not lessen their food ; they did not poison their atmosphere ; they did not diminish their strength ; they did not multiply their enemies. All these the rum drinker does to his own organs, which he is bound by every principle of duty and interest to protect and nourish as part of himself. But in violation of all becomes his own destroyer.

Human life in this way is often cut off ten, twenty, and sometimes fifty years sooner than sin or Satan without alcohol would have accomplished it. The poor soul by violence is driven from his earthly tenement, and not permitted to stay out its proper time by half a century. No wonder unerring justice and infalible truth should say, "Woe unto him that give his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to his lips, and maketh him drunken."—Monroe Co. League.

PSALM 59.

1 My God, deliver me from those
that are mine enemies ;
And do thou me defend from those
that up against me rise.

2 Do thou deliver me from them
that work eniquity ;
And give me safety from the men
of bloody cruelty.

3 For, lo, they for my soul lay wait :
the mighty do combine
Against me, Lord ; not for my fault,
nor any sin of mine.

4 They run, and, without fault in me,
themselves do ready make :
Awake to meet me with thy help ;
and do thou notice take.

I suppose Mr. R. B. Cannon has heard the false report told about me, saying that I killed my babe. I will tell you the right of it. My babe was sick two or three days. It had a little cold, and I had set up with it two nights and took care of it day times. I sent for Mrs. Mann to come and set up the third night. In a few miuutes Mr. and Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Barns came in. Mr. Mann felt ot the babe's pulse, and says your babe is not sick. I told him I did not think it was very sick, but was afraid it might have the croup, because it was so fleshy. I asked Mr. Mann if he would not make a prayer, and he did. I had heard that Mrs. Murdock, who had moved in the neighborhood lately was a good nurse for little children. I asked John if he would go after her, and have her come down and see the baby. He was gone about half an hour, and came in with a paper in his hand with about two table-spoons full of medicine in it, and laid it down on the desk. I asked hsm if Mrs. Murdock was going to come. He said no, but here is some medicine she sent ; and she said there was just enough for two doses. He took half of the medicine with some sugar and stirred it up and put it in the babes mouth while I was holeing it in my arms in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Mann, and Mrs Barnes.

I not being well at time, and very much in want of rest and sleep, I fell asleep while sitting in my chair with my babe in my arms ; and the next thing I knew Mrs. Mann spoke to me and told me to lay the babe down. I told her I could just as well hold it ; then she said lay it down, it is dead ; and that started me and sure enough it was dead, and the black stuff he had given it was running out of its mouth.

Mrs. Murdock told me the medicine was Lobelia-seed, Camphor-gum and Blood root—one third of each. She told him to give what he could hold on the point of a pen-knife for a dose. He had made a

mistake and gave a table-spoon full; and I heard that John Wright said I gave it Calomel. I did not have any Calomel in the house; but the fore part of the winter I took some Calomel but did not nurse babe at the time. I fed the babe on cow's milk. Now I hope yon will have Mr. and Mrs. Mann, and Mrs. Barns sworn, and see if we can get the story right. I think Mr. Mann will tell the truth if put under oath. Because at the time they tried to put John Wright under bonds he stood up as I thought, under oath and said I was insane. I inquired afterward what made him talk so fast. But he said he was not under oath. So you see it makes a great difference with some people whether they are under oath or not.

CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

PSALM 63.

1 Lord, thee, my God, I'll early seek:
my soul doth thirst for thee;
My flesh longs in a dry parch'd land,
wherein no waters be:

2 That I thy power may behold,
and brightness of thy face,
As I have seen thee heretofore
within thy holy place.

3 Since better is thy love than life,
my lips thee praise shall give.

4 I in thy name will lift my hands,
and bless thee while I live.

5 Ev'n as with marrow and with fat
my soul shall filled be;

Then shall my mouth with joyful lips
sing praises unto thee :

6 When I do thee upon my bed
remember with delight,
And when on thee I meditate
in watches of the night.

7 In shadow of thy wings I'll joy ;
for thou mine help hast been.

8 My soul thee follows hard ; and me
thy right hane doth sustain.

9 Who seek my soul to spill shall sink
down to earrh's lowest room.

10 They by the sword shall be cut off,
and foxes' prey become.

11 Yet shall the king in God rejoice,
and each one glory shall
That swear by him ; but stopp'e shall be
the mouth of liars all.

Mrs. Mary Ann Downing,—Says: she has been acquainted with John Wright and wife for the past seven years. For the last year he has been very abusive toward his wife. On or about the first of November, 1865 ; I saw the same transaction , witnessed by my husband with this addition : After he had thrown her upon the ground, he caught hold of her and dragged her along on the ground some fifteen or twenty feet. He then left her lying on the ground, and went to the house. She laid there I should think, about one half hour before she got up. I think he has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner a great many times. I also saw the same transaction

spoken of by my husband on or about the first of only 1866. I thouget the treatment to be very cruel and inhuman, and I am satisfied that she was materially injured in the act of his dragging her on the ground.

Miss Grace Burton,

Says: Mrs. John Wright showed me the wounds which she received from her husband John Wright. Her limb was all black and blue from her knee to her ankle. Witness says, she has been well acquainted with John Wright and wife for seven years, and from her own knowledge she knows that John Wright has treated his wife in a cruel and inhuman manner without any provication whatever.

Walter S Downy,

Says: I have been acquainted with John Wright and his wife, ten or eleven months past. On or about the first of November A. D. 1865, I was standing in the field a little distance from where John Wright was. I saw him walk very hastily up to where Mrs. John Wright wes standing, and apparently in great rage, he then threw her down on the ground, and finally went away and left her lying on the ground.

On or about two months ago, which would be about the first of July 1866, I heard Mrs. Wright come out of the house, and I heard her scream and cry. Then John Wright came out of the house and ordered her to go into the house. She said she was afraid of him and did not dare to go with him. Then Wright went toward her in great fury. Mrs. Wright sat down upon the ground, and he caught hold of her, apparently in great rage and dragged her into the house. I am

satisfied from what I have seen and know of John Wright's treatment toward his wife, that it has been cruel and inhuman, and without any just provication.

W. S. Hawkins,

Waukesha Jan. 25, 1869. Justice of the Peace,

Testimony of Mrs. John Wright,

Waukesha, April 24, 1868.

I Christiana Wright, wife of John Wright, of the town of Waukesha and State of Wisconsin, do hereby notify the public that John Wright is not entitled to a bill of divorce on any grounds ; and that I can show by the best evidence that he is one of the greatest rascals, I think the State of Wisconsin ever produced.

When his rascalities became known to the public, he was compelled to run away to escape imprisonment. He left these parts a little more than a year ago, and now I understand to get a bill of divorce from me ; and as I wish the custody of my children, I shall contest it. Some of the earliest of his criminal acts were, committing rape upon a young lady going home from church, on the Sabbath day. And collecting material and commencing to make "bogus" half dollars. I told him if he made such money, I would tell of it ; and he has been angry at me ever since. Also forgetting what the Bible says ; "To provide things honest in the sight of all men." He also kept one of our neighbor's daughters for a mistress three years. When he found out that I knew these things and fearing they would come to the public, he through bribery and stratagem, put me in the Insane Asylum, at Madison, and after staying and suffering untold miseries for five months, my brother came home from Tenessee and was the means of getting me out. After remaining at home a few

months he made a second attempt to put me in the Insane Asylum, but failed for want of evidence, that I was insane at that time. I have now in my posession several certificates of physicians in our town and vicinity that I was not insane at the time he made those attempts. He was anxious to get me off for fear I would get my business settled in the church court. And when he failed in his plans, he began abusing me; a full account of which it will be impossible to give, but will mention a few abuses. At one time while riding with him, and without any apparent provication he caught my hands and tried to choke me by running the end of his hickory whip down my throat, and a short time after he caught me by the hair of my head and jerked me all around the room, nearly dislocating my neck. Probably that was his way of fulfilling the Bible command that "so ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. For no man ever yet hated his own flesh but nourisheth and cherisheth it." Again he knocked me down and dragged me on the ground until I was nearly dead; and when I crawled to the house, he said, "it seems that you are not dead yet? This scene was witnessed by my oldest son and my niece.

PSALM 140.

1 Lord, from the ill and froward man
give me deliverance,
And do thou safe preserve me from
the man of violence:

2 Who in their heart mischievous things
are meditating ever;
And they for war assembled are
continually together.

3 Much like unto a serpent's tongue
their tongues they sharp do nake;
And underneath their lips there lies
the poison of a snake.

4 Lord, keep me from the wicked's hands,
from vi'lent men me save;
Who utterly to overthrow
my goings purpos'd have.

At another time he tied my hands with a thick rope, and then tied them together and jerked and dragged me for nearly half an hour and then put the rope on one of my ankles and jerked me around that way and struck me several blows on the head and bowels; and in fact injured me so I was obliged to keep my bed for some weeks and never shall be able to do a full days work again. I lay several weeks at one of my neighbors, under the physician,s care.

This is a statement of what I know concerning the abuse of Mrs. Wright: She stayed at my father's house some six or seven weeks, and when she first came she was apparently as well as any one; and one day she went home to get some wearing apparel, and in a short time came back terribly bruised; and was obliged to keep her bed some two weeks, and mother examined her and found her badly injured in some respects, which I feel too delicate to mention. And again, on her return there were rings around her wrists that looked as though she had been tied with a rope. (And she said he did tie a rope around her wrists and drag her.) My father and mother saw the same marks. I could see nothing but what she was as sane then as she is to this day.

Mrs. J. L. Gasper.

After this I went by advice to the poor-house, for he would not allow me to return home, and said if I did he would kill me and dig a hole in the fence corner and bury me.

After several weeks I went by advice of the superintendant, who was warden of the poor-house, back to my home, but he treated me so cruelly, I was compelled to swear my life against him.

About this time he put his property out of his hands, and for the last year, I have been compelled to live on the bounty of my friends.

I will add some things which will prove that John Wright is not the one to have a bill of divorce ; and I wish to contest the matter, in order to obtain the care and custody of my children. And another criminal act is, he bought a bottle of medicine and wanted me to take it, to destroy the life of my eldest daughter before her birth, and was very angry because I would not take it ; and if he had had his way about it, we would not have had any children ; —and now who do you think the children belong to? He forgot that God said : "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth."

At the time he was gone I could not find out where he was ; —his folks not letting me know anything about it. I got a hint of his where-abouts when it was too late ; he had returned with a bill of divorce. After finding it out I sent to Indiana for a copy which I got. He testified in his bill that I left him and his infant children, which I can testify is a false oath : as I can prove I had no infant children. He took my children away from me more than three years ago, without any cause or reason. He also testified I had nothing in the way of property, which is another false oath, as I can prove; I can also testify that my son, Lemuel Wright's oath is false, saying he never saw his father abuse me. His father told him to say it in the court at Oconomowoc the day he was put under bonds. I heard him tell him so.—"Selling his God-molock to be burned in the fire."

He asked me at one time to forgive him; and said if I would forgive him and God would forgive him, he would never be guilty of the sin of adultry again, for he had been guilty of it for a number of years. And I did forgive him and lived with him for a year after; then without my knowledge he went to Indiana and obtained a bill of divorce.

PSALM 33.

10 God doth the counsel bring to nought
which heathen folk do take;
And what the people do devise
of none effect doth make.

11 O but the counsel of the Lord
doth stand forever sure;
And of his heart the purposes
from age to age endure.

A Copy of Certificates.

Waukesha Sep. 3, 1866.

To whom this may concern: —We the undersigned practicing physicians and surgeons of the town and county, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined Mrs. Christiana Wright, and have become fully satisfied that at the present time she is of perfectly sane mind and enjoying good health. Not being acquainted with her formally, we are unable to make any further statement.

R. D. Dunlap, M. D.
J. Smith, M. D.
A. Kendrick, M. D.

Waukesha, May 8, 1866.

This is to certify that we are acquainted with Mrs. John Wright, and as far as we know, have seen nothing to indicate that she is not of sane mind.

Robert Boyd, D. D.
J. H. Barnard, D. D.
M. Sellers
A. Kendrick, M. D.
Mrs. Isac Lain
Jane Angrave
Mrs. M. A. Donovan
Sue. Taylor.

To whom it may concern :—This is to certify that I have seen and conversed with Mrs Christiana Wright several times within the past week, and do believe her to be a sane woman at the present time.

Mukwonago May 29, 1867.

J. YOUMANS M. D.

To Rev. R. Johnson,

DEAR SIR : I have not said that Mrs. Wright should be sent to the insane asylum for the exhibition of her conduct on the night of her husband's trial.

Waukesha, Nov. 24, 1866.

C. G. HEATH J. P.

PSALM 146.

7 Who righteous judgment executes
for those oppress'd that be,
Who to the hungry giveth food ;
God sets the pris'ners free.

8 The Lord doth give the blind their sight,
the bowed down doth raise :
The Lord doth dearly love all these
that walk in upright ways.

Why the above was written; John Wright told Rev. R. Johnson that Justice Heath said I acted like an insane woman on the night of the trial. I asked Justice Heath what I did. He said I did nothing, and others said the same. Then Justice Heath asked me why I was sent to the asylum. I told him I did not know where I was going at the time I went there. John lied to me and deceived me. I supposed I was going to another place in company with Mrs. James Wright, and expected to come home the next day. The morning we were getting ready to go John took me into another room, and shaking his fist in my face said to me : "if you say a word to Jim's wife about those furs, I will smash your brains out. It is enough to own it to God.

MRS. CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

PSALM 34.

14 Depart from ill, do good, seek peace,
pursue it earnestly.

16 God's eyes are on the just : his ears
are open to the cry.

16 The face of God is set against
those that do wickedly ;

That he may quite out from the earth
cut off their memory.

Agreement between Harvey Rose and Christiana Wright.

For and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to me in hand paid by Christiana Wright ; I do hereby agree to extend or give to Christiana Wright, and to her heirs and assigns, five years from the date of this agreement in which to pay a certain mortgage and note of twelve hundred dollars ; said mortgage executed by John Wright and wife Christiana Wright, to William Vanderpool on the third day of January A. D., 1866, and by him assigned to Borman and Howitt,and by the said Borman and Howitt assigned James Knowels and Matthew Young, and by them duly assigned to me, —Harvey Rose. And now the condition of this contract is such that if the said Christiana Wright, her heirs or assigns shall truly pay the sum of twelve hundred dollars on or before five years from this date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent from this date, I do hereby agree to release to her or her heirs or assigns the lands described in this said mortgage, and to no one else; and it is hereby further agreed or understood that the said Christiana Wright, her heirs and assigns shall have the privelege of paying said note and mortgage at any time within five years from this date by paying the annual interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum until said note shall be paid.

W. S. Hawkins Harvey Rose [SEAL]
James Knowels Christiana Wright [SEAL]

Dated at Waukesha A. D. 1867.

Waukesha County

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original agreement between Harvey Rose and Christiana Wright now remaining in my hands.

Given under my hands at Wsukesha, January 3, 1868.

W. S. HAWKINS.

The above proceedings were transacted while John Wright was gone to obtain the bill of divorce ; and the neighbors told me he had gone to Ireland.

After he returned with the bill, Rev. Dr. Cannon and he went to Mr Rose to get him to say he wanted the money in one year, instead of five as we had agreed upon. As soon as that was done John drove me away with a hammer.

I Mrs. Shields, am willin to testify whenever called upon, that I saw John Wright drive Mrs. Wright out of bed, out of the house and out of the yard, with a large nail hammer. He shook it over her head and mine for some time, and it gave me such a fright that I was not able to be out of my bed for five weeks. It was done without any cause or provication.

MRS. SHIELDS, Waukesha.

This is the way Dr. Cannon provides for the widow and the fatherless by helping to rob me of my homestead. I only wished for forty acres and leaving two-hundred for him. I think my business might have been settled long before now, if Rev. Dr. Cannon, William Wright and his cousin Mr. Mann, the only Elders of the church (as elder Milrov withdrew from the church some three years ago, becaus they would not do anything about this business) had been

the men their profession calls for. I have tried to have it settled in the church where it ought to be, as we are all members of the same church, but they will do nothing about it, only are a hindrance.

1 Cor. i. 18, 28. When ye come together in the church, I hear that there are divisions among you. When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper.

I gave my papers to Rev. Dr. Cannon, to be sent to a higher church court, if he did not want to have anything to do with them. He took my papers to Rev. Mr. Trumble in Iowa, asking him to keep them with his papers as he was Clerk of the Presbytery. It is supposed by my friends that he thought if he could keep them long enough they would be outlawed ; but last fall when Mr. Milroy was out there he found out they had never been laid before the Presbytery. He told Mr. Trumble that I wanted my papers. Mr. Trumble told him I should have a copy of them when I wanted; I had Mr. Milroy send for them and when they came the package had been opened, and there was nothing but the copy of the bill of divorce, with forty cents postage on it. Dr. Cannon told me he would get me a copy of the bill, but he never did it ; it is the other papers that are of more importance to me.

Namely : A copy of the letter which John Wright tried to bribe Justice Heath, in the Messenger trial. Second : A copy of the testimony of the trial at Oconomowoc, whereon he was put under bonds. The cause of this trial was, as he has always been in the habit of doing, feeding the lawyers with money ; he ran away before they did anything about it. He did then just as he has ever since, tells all Judges and Attorney's that his wife is insane ; (so I have been told by respectable people of Waukesha,) and turns the minds of the Attorneys so that I have never been able to get anything done ; be-

cause his deeds are evil he is afraid to bring it to the light.

I will assure you whoever takes the case, will not be ashamed of it for I can prove my character, by the best of witnesses from a child. They may write to Rev. Samuel Bowdon, pastor Reform Presbyterian and Covenanter church, town of York, Livingston Co., State of N. Y., for a copy of my certificate which he gave me to bring to the Vernon Church, of which I am a member. 1 wished William Wright to give me a copy of it, as he keeps such papers ; but he refused.

This would be a copy of the certificate :

A respectable member of the Church free from all grounds of censure.

CHRISTIANA MCDONALD.

This certificate was given me about twenty-five or six years ago.

But this Vernon Church reminds me of "Saul and Sandballet, the builders of Jerusalem, who built the walls so slightly that if a fox went upon it, it would tumble down.

I think it very evident that John Wright will be brought low, for God declares if any one turns back from him, that he will make their house a dung hill.

The Covenanter Church in Scotland that my forefathers came from, was in covenant with God. But the most part of Vernon Church have withdrawn on account of the ministers and elders not doing their duty in the church ; and the rest seem to be in Covenant with Judge Small, County officers and Attorney's with John Wright. And I am afraid at the last day Jesus will say "Depart I never knew you."

When John Wright returned with the bill, he went to Oconomowoc, and hired Judge Small and his partner (and I was told gave him three hundred dollars) to fight his Indiana bill. And where my

my life was sworn against him, before he ran away.

This was in the spring ,and Judge Small was not elected until fall. He employed Judge Small's, partner to plead the case when he sold the farm under the twelvə hundred dollar mortgage the first term of court after. I knew nothing about the trial. Mr. Jaques wondered that I allowed the judges partner to plead the case for he said it was not according to law. If I had heard of the trial I did not remember it, for I had been injured so by John and James Wright, and Mr. McNaughton, that I was perfectly simple but harmless.

I beleive there never was a case among God's people, but there is a passage of scripture that, compares with mime. I think that it is in Mica. Where we read of the woman driven from house and home and robbed of her children. And the Psalm that corresponds with it, is the one that shows us that iniquity is a decree by law.

John Wright dug a pit for me, and fell into it himself.

Mrs. McNaughton told me that I could get nothing done by the county as long as her husband was sup't of the county-poor. So after Mr. Jaques, became superintendant I went to Delafield, to him and asked him why he had never done anything for me, and he said Mr. McNaughton and Mr. Christison, both elders of the U. P. Church came to him at the time he became sup't, and both told him to do nothing for me, as they were only insane notions of mine, about John and James Wright's abusing me.

I think if Mr. McNaughton had his right place we would soon have a millenium, for it seems that he is the one that holds the chains ; having kept me chained while in his house and gave me hardly enough to eat. I think he wanted to kill me to please John Wright.

I had rented a part of the farm, and let the other part to be workek on shares. John got some one to tell me that I had better get the note for the rent from the lawyer, and put it the hands of the

sheriff to collect, for the man would not pay it. So I did as they told me, for my mind was so weak I did not know that they were deceiving me, and that is the reason that I could not hire an Attorney. For Attorney Hulbert said that was the reason he had done nothing for me.

CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

PSALM 125.

3 For ill men's rod upon the lot
of just men shall not lie ;
Lest righteous men stretch forth
their hands unto iniquity.

4 Do thou to all those that be good
thy goodness, Lord, impart ;
And do thou good to those that are
upright within their heart.

5 But as for such as turn aside
after their crooked way,
God shall lead forth with wicked men :
on Isr'l peace shall stay.

PSALM 83.

3 They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones.

4 They have said, come, and let us cut them off from being a nation ; that the man of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

5 For they have consulted together with one consent : they are confederate against thee :

6 The tabernacles of Edom, and the Ishmaelites ; of Moab, and the Hagerenes ;

7 Gebel, and Ammon, and Amalek ; the Philistines with the inhabitants of Tyre ;

PSALM 82.

2 How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? Selah.

3 Defend the poor and fatherless: do justice to the afflicted and needy.

4 Deliver the poor and needy: rid them out of the hand of the wicked.

5 They know not, neither will they understand; they walk on in darkness: all the foundations of the earth are out of course.

6 I have said, Ye are gods; and all of you are children of the most high.

7 But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes.

8 Arise, O God, judge the earth: for thou shalt inherit all nations.

PSALM 35.

4 Let them confounded be and sham'd
that for my soul have sought:
Who plot my hurt turn'd back be they,
and to confusion brought.

6 Let them be like unto the chaff
that flies before the wind;
And let the angel of the Lord
pursue them hard behind.

6 With darkness cover thou their way,
and let it slipp'y prove;
And let the angel of the Lord
pursue them from above.

7 For without cause have they for me
their net hid in a pit,
They also have without a cause
for my soul digged it.

8 Let ruin seize him unawares ;
his net he hid withal
Himself let catch ; and in the same
destruction let him fall.
My soul in God shall joy ; and glad
in his salvation be :

PSALM 121

3 What shall be giv'n thee ? or what shall
be done to thee, false tongue ?
4 Ev'n burning coals of juniper,
sharp arrows of the strong.
5 Woe's me that I in Mesech am
a sojourner so long ;
That I in tabernacles dwell
to Kedar that belong.
6 My soul with him that hateth peace
hath long a dweller been.
7 I am for peace ; but when I speak,
for bottle they are keen.

Lev. xix. Ye shall do no unrighteousenss in judgment ; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty : but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor. Hab. i. 4. Therefore the law is slacked, and judgement doth never go forth : for the wicked doth compass about the righteous ; therefore wrong judgement proceedeth.

Prov. xix. 5. A false witness shall not be unpunished ; and he that speaketh lies shall not escape. Prov. vi. 16. These six things doth the Lord hate ; yea, seven are an abomination unto him : Ver. 19. A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that seweth discord among bretheren.

Acts vi. 13. And set up false witnesses, which said, This man ceaseth not to speak blasphemous words against this holy place, and the law.

Jer. ix. 3. And they bend their tongues like their bow for lies ; but they are not valient for the truth upon the earth ; for they proceed from evil to evil, and they know not me, saith the Lard. Ver. 5. And they will deceive every one his neighbor, and not speak the truth : they have taught their tongues to speak lies, and weary themselves to commit iniquity. Acts xxiv. 2. And when he was called forth, Tertullus began to abuse him,—Ver. 5. For we have found this man a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazerenes. Ps. xii. 3. The Lord shall cut off all flattering lips, and the tongue that speaketh proud things ; Ver. 4. Who have said, with our tongue will we prevail ; our lips and our own : who is the lord over us ? Ps. Iii. 1. Why boastest thou thyself in mischief, O mighty man ? the goodness of God endureth continually. Ver. 3. Thou lovest evil more than good, and lying rather than righteousness. Selah. Ver. 4. Thou lovest all devouring words, O thou deceitful tongue.

Prov. xvii. 15. He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination to the Lord. 1. Kings xxi. from Verse 9 to 14. And (Jezebel) wrote in the letters, saying, Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people : Ver. 10. And set two men, sons of Belial, before him, to bear witness against him, saying, Thou didst blaspheme God and the king : and then carry him out, and stone him, that he may die. Ver. 11. And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had sent unto them. Ver. 13.—

And (they) stoned him with stones, that he died.

Isa. v. 23. Which justify the wicked for reward, and take away the righteous of the righteous from him!

Ps. cxix. 23. The proud have forged a lie against me. but I will keep thy preceps with my whole heart. Luke xix. 8. And Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord, Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken any thing from any man by false accusotion, I restore him four-fold. Luke xvi. 5. So he called every one of his lord's debtors unto him, and said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my lord? Ver. 6. And he said, An hundred measures of oil. And he said unto him, Take thy bill, and sit down quickly, And how much owest thou?—

PSALM 35

19 Let not my wrongful enemies
proudly rejoice o'er me;
Nor who me hate without a cause,
let them wink with the eye.

20 For peace they do not speak at all;
but crafty plots prepare
Against all those within the land
that meek and quiet are.

21 With mouths set wide, they 'gainst me said,
Ha, ha! our eye doth see.

22 Lord, thou hast seen, hold not thy peace;
Lord, be not far from me.

23 Stir up thyself; wake, that thou may'st
judgment to me afford,
Ev'n to my cause, O thou that art
my only God and Lord.

Micah, chapter third and first verse: "And I said, Hear, I pray you, O heads of Jocob, and the princes of the house of Israel ; Is it not for you to know judgment ?

Who hate the good, and love the evil ;

One Sabbath morning in March, 1873, Rev. Dr. Cannon asked the Bible class the question, is it right to pray for our enemies? I told him yes sir, it is right to pray for your enemies. After I said this I inquired, is it right to pray for false bretheren ? and he answered, are you willing to be the judge ? I said yes sir, I am willing to be the judge, for Jesus tells us we can judge the tree by the fruit.

Now for example, take a member of this church which has sworn false a number of times, and he knows that I know he did, is it right to pray for such, for Jesus tells us to beware of false bretheren and seducers. The minister hastily went into the pulpit.

I called next morning to get some valuable papers that he got of me to take to the Presbytery, which I have been told he was to keep from me until they were out-lawed as he has been doing all he could or John Wright.

Dr. Cannon told me that I said that my neices testimony was false I told him that I did not. I took my testimony that Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin's oaths were false. I told him that I would leave it to Lord Jesus Jehova, and to elder Milroy who sat in the seat beside me.

I inquired that morning what business John Wright had to drive me away from my homestead after I had obtained a deed of it, and had it in my possession. He said cannot a man go away on business without a woman having her homestead set off? I said I did not know of any business that he had down in Indiana.

But I have found out now what it was. Rev. Mr. French, one of the Covenanter ministers which lives in that vicinity, made the story

plain to me.

He says he has a brother living there and his brothers wife's sister lives with them. John came down there and courted her and made her believe that he had a divorce from me. This woman wanted to see the divorce before she would marry him.

Some one sent word from here that he was getting a divorce from his wife wrongfully.

I did not know of this at the time, but have found it out since.

When he showed her the copy of the divorce she was perfectly disgusted for she could not see anything in it that would divorce a man from his wife and give him any right to marry another; and he was driven from the house and told never to enter it again, for nobody but loafers obtained Indiana divorces.

The next thing he did was to go to Galena, and courted Mr. Culver's daughter, and asked her father and mother's consent to marry her; but they were smart enough to send a man out here to inquire what reason he had to be divorced from his wife. He found that the divorce was not worth the paper it was written on.

Now you see that this is the way he has been doing for years until he is old, grey and bald headed.

You see this Corinthian has made himself a great deal of trouble. Pauls advice is "if we are married be contented and if we are single be contented."

It will soon be all the same to us whether we are married or unmarried, for we soon will have to give an account for the deeds done in the flesh.

If it was me that had been guilty of turning my husband away without any cause or reason I would never look for another.

I will give you a few hints about the Church.

Two years ago Rev. Mr. Hunter came here and assisted at the

communion and a few days before he asked one of the members the reason why her husband stood back from communion, she replied, why do you not talk to some of the rest as well, for Mr. Milroy and a great many others stay back. He says, is it possible that elder Milroy stands back? Dr. Cannon and elder Wright did not let me know any thing about it. Rev. Mr. Hunter says, I am convinced that there is something very wrong going on here where elder Milroy stands back from the communion for I know all the Milroy's in the east, and they are the very best kind of Covenanters.

So you can see how business is done in this part of the vineyard.

This Church has earned itself a new name, it is called the cuddled up church. This is the reason why Rev. R. Johnson was not wanted here. He would not give John a certificate that he was a member of the church at this time, but he would give him one that he was a member four years before ; but he got one from elder Wright and elder Gaught, before elder Milroy knew of it. Elder Milroy is about leaving and they will not give him one ; he laughs about it, but says they could give John Wright one to go and get a divorce wrongfully. Mr. Johnson said the reason he left was because he would not perjure himself for them, for he had a good standing in the church.

Now we are coming to the times when the righteous can scarcely be saved, and where will the wicked and the ungodly appear.

While conversing with Dr. Cannon I asked what right had John to get a divorce from me, are we not bound to do as we would be done by ? for he did not even notify me. He replied, there was an act passed that they did not have to notify in Indiana. I said it was not passed in the covenanter courch, which we were all members of. This looks like putting mans laws above God's laws.

PSALM 82.

2 How long will ye judge unjustly and accept the persons of the wicked ? Selah.

3 Defend the poor and the fatherless : do justice to the afflicted and needy.

4 Deliver the poor and needy : rid them out of the hand of the wicked.

5 They know not, neither will they understand ; they walk on in darkness :all the foundations of the earth are out of course.

6 I have said, Ye are gods ; and all of you are children of the most high.

7 But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes.

8 Arise, O God, judge the earth : for thou shalt inherit all nations.

I will tell a nice circumstance that happened the first summer that John Wright came home with his great divorce. We went to the Covenanter Church. As John was there sitting in the second seat from the door, as I went in, one of the members whispered to me and said, why don't you sit in the seat with John ? I said, no, it will not do. She said, yes do. So as he sat in the farther end of the seat, I sat down in the other end, but before I could get myself seated he jumped up and ran from seat to seat until he got to the farther end of the church. James Wright was in the entry and hearing the noise came and looked in and seeing John going from seat to seat as fast as he could go, he came up to me and said with clinched fist it you do not stop making such a fuss as this in my house I will put you out of it. I said, it is your house ? I thought it was God's house, that accounts for having so much trouble in it. He

gave me to understand that before the church was built that his father gave ten dollars towards the lot the church was built on ; that was why it was his church.

As Rev. Dr. McDonald was there, he asked them to sing the one-hundred and thirty-third psalm.

1 Behold, how good a thing it is,
and how becoming well,
Together such as brethern are
in unity to dwell !

2 Like precious o'ntment on the head,
that down the beard did flow,
Ev'en Aaron's beard, and to the skirts
did of his garmants go.

3 As Herman's dew, the dew that doth
on Sion' hills descend ;
For there the blessing God commands
life that shall never end.

At the time John advertised me in the news-papers, saying that I left his bed and board I can prove that the bedding was mine : I think the board was as much mine as his, for I used to get up at four o'clock every morning and work until ten or eleven at night to get my house work done, and in the mean time I used to husk corn and pick up an eighteen pail chaldron kettle of potatoes and boil them for the pigs,every day except on the Sabbath day for a number of weeks.

John had a clean shirt every day through the summer ; and when my son Lemuel came home from church I would say to him now take off your fine shirt, and it will do to wear again, (as he had but one and John had seven) but his father would not let him take it off at to plague me. and made him wear it until Friday when I wanted him to let me have it to wash but he would not let me have it then,

so while they were in the brook bathing I laid down a clean shirt and took the dirty one. John saw me and chased me in the presence of Mr. Boyed, with a pitchfork in his hand to get it so I would not have it to wash, and he would have to go to church with a dirty one. If he wanted a fresh drink of water he would take the pail and dash the water on the floor and go out and get another to provoke me to quarrel. You see when a man wants to quarrel what he will do.

Now do you not think he acts like a mad man more than anything else? This was all done to try me to see if I would not give him a divorce. He never was able to make it out, and he never will be.

This year, being 1876, V. Tichenor, asked me if I would not let him sue John Wright for a divorce for me. I told him no. If he wants to depart, let him depart, for a woman is not obliged to give a divorce until she disgraces herself as he has done.

He did not ask me to give him a divorce until the type was being set for my book.

In 1868, after he came home with his bill of divorce finding I had got a deed of the homestead and was in possession of it, he did not know how to get it from me, so he went to work as the devil usually does, by employing an old popish woman to help him. This woman was Mrs. McClusky who wanted to live in part of the house for a few months until they moved away. I granted them the privelege as I did not like to stay alone in my house.

I did not know that he had got his plans laid with this Jezebel, but I found it out to my sorrow.

The first load Mr. McClusky brought, John Wright came with them raging like a mad man, and says to me, what are you doing here? I answered, I live here and take in a little knitting and spinning to support myself, and as he entered the house he seized the

stove-pipe, threw it out doors, and the stove with fire in after it, breaking it in pieces, and the spinning wheel also.

Four or five months before this I bought an old cook-stove for five dollars, thinking I could do all the cooking I wanted to do on it, which was little enough, and for which I was very thankful for, he came and threw that out and broke it.

At the time he abused me when Mr. McClusky was moving, my things lying in the road, I got into the wagon to ride with the young man to ask his father if I had to be turned out of my house to let them come in for a few months. The neighbors passing and seeing my things thrown out wanted to know what it all meant. I told them nothing new, for this was the third time that he had driven me from my house since he had got his divorce, and three times before he got it, without the least cause or reason, for I had not exchanged a word with him for several months, only he wanted to let the farm on shares, and if I had possession I could draw a share of the crops. This family stayed here until March. About two months before they went away, Mrs. Howie took me down in a sleigh to see if they would let me come and live in part of the house, and Mrs. McClusky said no ; if I came there she would kill me. When they went away, John Wright and Mr. Loury each took a load to Waukesha for them. I was watching my opportunity, and when I saw them drive out of sight, I went to the house and found the house fastened : and Lemuel with one of Mr. O'Lary's sons were there—one had a seven-shooter, the other a shotgun, The poor boy, with tears running down his cheeks said : „Ma don't come in, we do not want to shoot you but Pa said we must if you came; for he is afraid you will get possession of the homestead." I told him I did not want to go in, only hand me my old hat that I left there when he drove me away.

Job xxvii. 5. God forbid that I should justify you ; till I die, I

will not remove my integrity from me.

I feel it my duty in all respects, to mention the many acts of kindness at the hauds of Mrs. Thomas Howie, a christian lady and a member of the U. P. Church. Her home is a home and a resting place for all whom she thinks has received the "white stone and the new name." Her kindness in protecting me in this inhuman persecution ; taking me to her own home, and caring for me in my hopelessness, as an own mother would have done in this dire extremity to which I was driven. I have stayed with her months at a time, and on different occasions, and especially did she keep me from the misery of a captivity in the county house, even going so far as to lock me in a room up stairs when McNaughton came for me, and telling him there was no occasion for shutting me up, as I was perfectly harmless, and she did not give me up either ; thereby following the golden rule of "doing unto others as you would that others should do unto you." After I had somewhat recovered from my injury, and having a little money,(which in obtaining however, caused several more knots in this tangled skein,) which I shall relate in its proper place, I offered it to her in partial payment of my indebtedness, but she would take nothing. Money can never repay the kindly cure that I received from her ; but was she not fulfilling the wishes of our Heavenly Father ? For does He not say, "even as ye do unto the least of these, even do ye so unto me."

PSALM 46.

1 God is our refuge and our strength,
in straits a present aid ;

2 Therefore, although the earth remove,
we will not be afraid :
Though hills amidst the seas be cast ;

3 Though waters roaring make,
And troubled be ; yea, though the hills
by swelling seas do shake.

4 A river is, whose streams do glad
the city of our God ;
The holy place, wherein the Lord
most high has his abode.

5 God in the midst of her doth dwell ;
nothing shall her remove :
The Lord to her an helper will,
and that right early, drove.

6 The heathen rag'd tumultuosly,
the kingdoms moved were :
The Lord God uttered his voice,
the earth did melt for fear.

7 The Lord of hosts upon our side
doth constantly remain :
The God of Jacob's our refuge,
us safely to maintain.

8 Come, and behold what wondrous works
have by the Lord been wrought ;
Come, see what desolations
he on earth hath brought.

9 Unto the ends of all the earth
wars into peace he turns :
The bow he breaks, the spear he cuts
in fire the chariot burns.

10 Be still, and know that I am God ;
among the heathen I
Will be exalted ; I on earth
will be exalted high.

11 Our God, who is the Lord of hosts,
is still upon our side ;
The God of Jacob our refuge
forever will abide.

Now listen and I will tell you of a very transparent trick, which two big sap-heads, or what shall I call them ;—the Leaviathen and the Lion : or Harvey Rose and old John Wright, seeking, like those scaly, skulking, monsters, to devour a poor, weak minded (as they said) woman. One day before the farce of the Indiana divorce appeared, I was in Waukesha, in Esquire Hawkin's office, and in the presence of ten or twelve competent witnesses, that were there to witness a bargain between myself and Mr. Rose, that I should have the use of the farm for the term of five years, Mr. Rose having a mortgage on the same ; and as John Wright was gone off I did not know where he was : neither did I know as I should ever see him again. Eeven William Wright told me that I might as well get a divorce, as I would never see him again. And there being ten or twelve acres that were not cleared ready for the plow, he told me that I might clear it off and have the timber to fence it as all he cared for was his interest. Soon after this Mr. Welch told me that Mr. Shaw would like to buy some hollow basswood logs of me, for broom handles, and I sold them to him and he paid me forty dollars at one time at Mr. Welch's house, and in the presence of himself, wife, and two sons. Twenty eight dollars of this I paid for taxes on the land ; and with some of it I bought lime, nails and lath to plaster the house and with the remainder I hired the tops of those basswood trees cut into cordwood, which after remaining on the ground a year I sold for fifty dollars. Mr. Shaw paid me twenty dollars more or less afterwards ; aud the remaining timber and tops I sold to a German by the name of Schubel. The next Christmas, I being at Mrs. Howie's,

Mr. Schubel came in with a paper saying that he and I were summoned to appear before Attorney Cook, to answer to the charge of stealing one hundred dollars worth of logs and cord wood, with Mr. Rose as plaintiff. And the reason of this as I afterwards heard was to get me imprisoned, or to scare me out of the county, so that John Wright would not have to pay the county-poor officials (and very poor officials they were too).

The next day I went into my own neighborhood to find out what it meant, and Mr. Welch told me that the night before, Chrales McLaughlin (who was always working for John Wright's interest) had been there and told him to tell me, that if he was in my place he would not appear at the trial at all, as Mr. Rose was a rich man and would carry it up to the Supreme Court. But I told him I would go and prove the slander false, as I did not fear a man that would not take God for a backer.

The day of the trial Esquire Hawkins asked him if he had given any one the privolege of cutting wood, and he answered no, no one only you (meaning Mr. Hawkins). Hawkins said: Mr. Rose you have sworn falsely, and you must take it back or I will have you imprisoned for perjury. Mr. Rose's counsel, Mr. Tichenor said perhaps Mr. Rose's memory is treacherous. Hawkins said: "yes very treacherous indeed if he does not remember of reading me a line purporting to come from Mrs. Wright that I should deliver the papers which I had into his hands but I knew that it was not her hand writing and I would not give them to him, and only a few days ago he came and threatened me if I did not give up these papers." Tichenor said: Mr. Rose I did not understand this case. Hawkins said, of course not; if you had told the truth to Mr. Tichenor he would not have dirtied his fingers with your business. Mr. Rose took back his false testimony literally fulfilling the saying, "that by thy words thou shalt

be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be comdemned." I gained the case of course, and they had to pay their own costs, as John Wright was chief conspirator, he having returned from his pilgrimage.

Jude. 1. 13 Raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame ; wandering stars, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever.

PSALM 64.

12 For certainly God is my king,
ev'n from the times of old,
Working in the midst of all the earth
salvation manifold.

13 The sea, by the great pow'r to part
asunder thou didst make ;
And thou the dragons' heads. O Lord,
within the waters brake.

14 The leviathan's head thou brak'st
in pieces, and didst give
Him to be the meat unto the folk
in wilderness that live.

15 Thou clav'st the fountain and the flood,
which did with streams abound :
Thou dry'dst the mighty waters up
unto the very ground.

16 Thine only is the day, O Lord,
thine also is the night ;
And thou alone prepared hast
the sun and shining light.

17 By thee the borders of the earth
were settled ev'ry where :
The summer and the winter both
by thee created were.

18 That th' enemy reproached hath,
O keep it in record :
And that the foolish people have
blasphem'd thy name, O Lord.

19 Unto the multitude do not
thy turtle's soul deliver ;
The congregation of thy poor
do not forget for ever.

20 Uuto thy cov'nant have respect ;
for earth's dark places be
Full of the habitations
of horrid cruelty.

21 O let not those that be oppress'd
return again with shame :
Let those that poor and needy are,
give praise unto thy name.

And now for a new chapter in this wicked plot. This same season as I let the place on shares, Attorney Hurlbut told me the very day that he put John under bonds that he might be rascal enough to take the crops away from me, but he had no right to them, as he had not supported me for a year, and as I had let the place before his return that I must stack the grain just over the line so that he could not get it away from me. But just listen and hear how the devil helps his own children ; helping them to choose the tools that will most readily do their dirty work, and those who are willing to help persecute a poor woman and cheat her out of her share of the crops ; for after James Wright hurt me so cruelly, I was put up in the county poor-house and chained like a poor criminal, and I told McNaughton that he was one of the devil's assistants going around chaining up people for on this occasion he made his appearance with hand-cuffs and

shackles, took me to the county house and chained down to the bed-post until I scarcely knew whether I was dead or alive, but as I had no doctor to prescribe for me, with my head and spine so badly injured, besides so many other bruises, probably they thought that this mode of proceeding would insure my death. But again, Providence favored me, while the devil deserted them ; but old McNaughton thought he was wise in his generation, and as he had been in the rascality business before for a good many years,—even so far back as the time when the Milwaukee and Beloit railroad was first talked of. Then he canvassed the town with a bogus mortgage of his own farm in his pocket to entice the farmers to do the same. He did not even except the insane or the idiot (not myself). But the insane man was Mr. Thomas Howie, and the idiot Miss Ede, to which many can testify. And as soon as he had accomplished his ends, he destroyed his mortgage (it was not recorded).

And again, his own wife told me that I could not get anything done with my affairs while McMaughton and the present clique were in the county-poor business, as they were under the pay of John Wright. This is the reason of his being so willing a tool. So you can see that it takes a good many strands to make a thread ; even so it is with my trouble, they branch out in so many different directions, that sometimes it seems as if I could bear no more. But my trust is still in my Heavenly Father ; I know that in His own good time, He will right all wrongs and render justice unto all, for He is both just and merciful.

I do not think that John Wright has yet received the Grace of repentance. No longer ago than last winter (1874) he was guilty of killing his neighbor's hogs ; and of compelling his son to take down his revolver and shoot his neighbor's dog as it was passing the door in company with his master. This was done in the presence of sev-

eral reliable witnesses, so that it can be proved ; and when in fear of being prosecuted he tried to have them promise not to testify against him.

At the time of his throwing out my cook-stove and things into the road it was witnessed by Robert Turner and Duncan Cameron (a brother of Senator Angus Cameron) ; and after John Wright went away Robert Turner and one of Mr. Shields's girls helped me set it up again, and John Wright came and threw it out again and drove me out and nailed up the windows and doors.

Jude 1. iv. For there are certain men crept in unawares, who were before of old ordained to this condemnation, ungodly men, turning the grace of our God into laciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.

This Mr. Hurlbut has been for the last two years our District Attorney. He got my papers to put on file at County Clerk's office, but he acknowledged to me, that he had not done it, and I made out at last to get my papers from him after he had kept them from me until they were outlawed, as it was his object, for I heard so afterwards.

In March, 1876. I went to his house and showed him the receipt for the money I paid him to settle my business. I asked him if he would pay the money back to me, as he had never done anything for me. He said, no. Then I asked him if he would not plead a case for me, and he said no, he had nothing more to do with it.

I told him if it was all right, it would be right, and if it was wrong it would be wrong to keep my money and not do anything for it.

Here is a copy of the receipt.

Oconomowoc, May 15, 1868.

Received of Mrs. Christiana Wright sixty dollars, retainer of fees in law matters between her and her husband.

[seal] E. HURLBUT.

You see John and James Wright's large sum of money looked larger in his eyes than my small sum.

Luke 21. And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury.

2 And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites.

3 And he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all:

4 For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she of her penury hath cast in all the living she had.

After waiting six or seven years for county officers to do something for me, the last answer I received was when Judge Griswold was elected. Mr. Rhodes (one of the officers) told me they would do nothing about it until I signed a paper that I would not carry it any higher, but leave it to the three county officers to settle. You see they were afraid that I was going to get a little justice, when Judge Griswold was elected. I told Mr. Rhodes that I had only been called insane, but I am sure that my children would have reason to say, "my mother is an idiot" for signing such a paper. It has been well known for years that these men have been John Wright's friends.

PSALM 72.

Give the king thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the king's son.

2 He shall judge the people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment.

Prov. xxx. 8. Remove far from me vanity and lies ; give me neither poverty nor riches ; feed me with food convenient for me.

Psalm xc. 17. Let the beauty of the Lord of our God be upon us ; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us : yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

In reading the divorce you will observe that I never tried to get my children ; that is as false as a great many other things that are sworn to. I went a number of times for them and the door would be slamed in my face.

This is a copy of a letter which will prove that I did try to get them.

Waukesha, March 25, 1868.

Mrs. Christiana Wright, John Wright's wife, called on me to take counsel in reference to her children ; she is entitled to the custody of her children, and they must be given up or legal proceedings will be taken to obtain the custody.

Yours truly

R. K. Menges, Att'y at Law.

All Bible readers know what belongs to an elder, and now I will

tell you how Elder Wright treated me after coming home from the asylum. The same winter I came home I was at church, and I spoke to my younger boy and said to him, would you like to come home with mama ? With that William Wright took me by the arms and jamed me back against the church and shook and held me for some time, and left me with bruised spots on my arms which lasted for more than a week ; but that is not what did me the most harm, it was the fright that hurt me, thinking I would have to go back to that place of cruelty.

Helena Johnson whispered to me and told me to go home with her that night, for they were trying to make a fuss so they could take me back to the asylum.

Gal. iii. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of law to do them.

Is it according to the scripture that an elder must go to Europe to stay all summer, when he knows that there is business to be settled in session during that summer?

August 21, 1876 ; and is it according to scripture that an elder must circulate a false report against a neighbor. It can be proved that William Wright, has reported that Mr. Rose has a mortgage against John Wright's farm, which Mr. Rose declares to be false.

Waukesha ;—Rose foreclosed his mortgage aud I am informed that he bid off the property described in said mortgage and holds said property at this time.

W. S. Hawkins.

I heared from good authority last winter, being Nov. 1875, that the mortgage to Mr. Rose had all been paid up, and John Wright had given James Wright a $5,000 mortgage, so that I could not do anything by law.

As James Wright has left this world and gone to another I wonder who John will have to hold false mortgages now.

PSALM LXXXIII.

3 They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones.

4 They have said, come, and let us cut them off from being a nation ; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

5 For they have conslted together with one consent : they are confederate against thee :

6 The tabernacles of Edom, and the Ishmaelites ; of Moab, and Hagerenes ;

19 They went out from us, but they were not of us ; if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us : but they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us.

The last account I had of the Wright family was a short time ago, William Wright sent William Foster to ask me if I would not take the use of 22 acres of land and settle up everything. I told him no ; I wanted two hundred dollars a year for the use of my homestead that they had taken from me for the last eight years. I do not consider the 22 acres of any account as the land is very rough and stony, and the fences poor, and no wood on the place so I do

not see how I could make a living on it. The house is very old and has been inhabited so long by bed-bugs that I would not dare try to stay one night in it.

I was not to have the deed of it, only the use of it, and of course I should have to pay the taxes.

Job xx. 19. Because he hath oppressed and hath forsaken the poor ; because he hath violently taken away an house which he builded not. James v. 4. Behold the hire of the laborers which have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth ; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Saboath. Prov. xxi. 6. The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death.

PSALM 147.

16 Hoar frosts, like ashes, scatt'reth he ;
like wool he snow doth give ;
17 Like morsels casteth forth his ice ;
who in its cold can live ?
18 He sendeth forth his mighty word,
and melteth them again ;
His winds he makes to blow, and then
the waters flow amain.

You will notice that one of the witnesses of the divorce was Martha McLaughlin. Who is she and where did she come from ? She is not any body and she came from Canada. She had a child by her half-brother and it lived to be a few months old when it was found dead in the bed, and there was an inquest held over the body.

This can be proved by people who came from the same place that she did.

Matt. xv. 19, 20. For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies.

Some say that the truth is not to be told at all times, but my bible teaches me to "tell the truth and lie not."

It is thought by people that if John Wright could get a divorce from me he would marry Mrs. Martha McLaughlin.

PSALM 35.

4 Let them confounded be and sham'd
that for my soul have sought :
Who plot my hurt turn'd back be they,
and to confusion brought.
5 Let them be like unto the chaff
that flies before the wind ;
And let the angel of the Lord
pursue them hard behind.

15 But in my treuble they rejoic'd,
gath'ring themselves together :
Yea, abjects vile together did
themselves against me gather.
I knew not ; they did me tear,
and quiet would not be.
16 With mocking hypocrits, at feasts
they gnash'd their teeth at me.

PSALM 149.

Praise ye the Lord. Sing unto the Lord a new song, and his praise in the congregation of saints.

2 Let Israel rejoice in him that made him : let the children of

Zion be joyful in their King.

3 Let them praise his name in the dance : let them sing praises unto him with the timbrel and harp.

4 For the Lord taketh pleasure in his people ; he will beautify meek with salvation.

5 Let the saints be joyful in glory ; let them sing aloud upon their beds.

6 Let the high praises of God be in their mouth, and a twoedged sword in their hand ;

7 To execute vengence upon the heathen, and punishments upon the people ;

8 To bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron ;

9 To execute upon them the judgment written : this honor have all his saints. Praise ye the Lord.

Matt. v. 24. Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way ; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Eph. iv. 2. With all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love. Ver. 32. And be ye kind to one another, tender-hearted,, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you. Rom. xii. 17. Recompense to no man evil for evil.—Ver. 20. Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him ; if he thirst, give him drink : for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Ver. 21. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.

1 Thess. v. 14. Now we exhort you, bretheren, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. Job xxxi. 19. If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, or any poor without covering ; Uer. 20. If his loins have not blessed me, and if he were not warmed with the fleece of my sheep. Matt. xxv. 35. For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat, : I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink : I was a stranger, and ye took me in : Ver. 36. Naked, and ye clothed me : I was sick, and ye visited me : I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Prov. xxxi 8. Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Ver. 9. Open thy mouth,

judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.

Mal. ii. 14. Yet ye say, Wherefore? Because the Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously: yet is she thy companion, and thy covenant. Ver. 15. And did he not make one? Yet had he the residue of the Spirit. And wherefore one? That he might seek a godly seed. Therefore take heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wise of his youth. Matt. xix. 5. And said: For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh.

Mal. ii. 16 For the Lord, the God of Israel, said that he hateth putting away: for one covereth violence with his garment, saith the Lord of hosts, therefore take heed to your spirit, that ye deal not treacherously. Matt. v. 32. But I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saying for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

1 Cor. vii.12. But to the rest speak I, not the Lord; if any brother hath a wife that believeth not, and she be pleased to dwell with him, let him not put her away. Ver. 13. And the woman which hath an husband that believeth not, and if he be pleased to dwell with her, let her not leave him.

Ps.lxxiv. 18. Remember this, that the enemy hath reproeched, O Lord, and that the foolish people have blasphemed thy name. Ver. 22. Arise, O God, plead thine own cause: remember how the foolish man reproacheth the daily. Ver. 23. Forget not the voice of thine enemies: the tumult of those that rise up against thee increaseth continually.

2 Kings xix. 15. And Hezekiah prayed before the Lord, and said, O Lord God of Israel, which dwellest between the cherubim, thou art the God, even thou alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth: thou hast made heaven and earth. Ver. 16. Lord, bow down thine ear, and hear: open, Lord, thine eyes, and see; and hear the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent him to reproach the living God.

2 Chron. xx 6. And (Jehosaphat) said, O Lord God of our fathers, art not thou God in heaven? and rulest not thou over all the kingdoms of the heathen? and in thine hand is there not power and might, so that none is able to withstand thee? Ver. 10. And now,

behold, the children of Ammon, and Moab, and Mount Seir, whom thou wouldest not let Israel invade, when they came out of the land of Egypt, but they turned from them and destroyed them not ; Ver. 11. Behold, I say, how they reward us, to come to cast us out of thy possession, which thou hast given us to inherit. Ver. 12. O our God, wilt thou not judge them ? for we have no might against us; neither know we what to do : but our eyes are upon the. Ps. lxxxiii. throughout. Keep not thou silence. O God ; hold not thy peace &c. Ps. czl. 4. Keep me, O Lord, from the hands of the wicked ; preserve me from the violent man, who have purposed to overthrow my doings. Ver. 8. Grant not. O Lord, the desires of the wicked ; further not his wicked device, lest they exalt themselves. Selah.

Ps. lxxxi. 11. But my people would not hearken to my voice ; and Israel would none of me. Ver. 12. So I gave them up unto their own hearts' lust : and they walked in their own counsels.

John xvii. 15. I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil.

Ps. li. 10. Create in me a clean heart, O God ; and renew a right spirit within me. Ps. cxix. 133. Order my steps in thy word : and let not any iniquity have dominion over me.

Cor. xi. 7. And least I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. Ver. 8. For this thing I besought the Lord thrice, that it might depart from me.

1 Cor. x. 12. Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. Ver. 13. There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man : but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able ; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it.

Heb. xiii. 20. Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant. Ver. 21. Make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that wich is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ ;—

2Cor. xiii. 7. Now I pray to God that ye do no evil ; not that we should appear approved, but that ye should do that which is hon-

est, though we be as reprobates. Ver 9. For we are glad when we are weak, and ye are strong : and this also we wish, even your perfection.

Rom. xvi. 20. And God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly.—Zech. iii. 2. And the Lord said unto Satan, The Lord rebuke thee. O Satan ; even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee : is not this a brand plucked out of the fire ? Luke xxii. 31. And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat : Ver. 32. But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith failed not : and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.

John xvii. 15. I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil. 1 Thess. v. 23. And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly : and I pray God your whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Rom. xv. 30. Now I beseech you, brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that ye strive together with me in your prayers to God for me.

2. Chron. xiv. 11. And Asa cried unto the Lord his God, and said, Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power : help us, O Lord our God ; for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude. O Lord thou art our God ; let no man prevail against thee.

1 Cor. xiv. 16. Else, when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest ? Rev. xxii. 20. He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly . Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus. Ver. 21. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

THE HISTORY OF A WOMAN IN A TRANCE.

PSALM XXIV.

7 Ye Gates, lift up your heads on high ;
ye doors that last for aye,
Be lifted up, that so the King
of glory enter may.

8 But who of glory is the King ?
The mighty Lord is this :
Ev'n that same Lord, that great in might
and strong in battle is.

This is the psalm I sung the morning I went to the asylum.

In the year 1864, I was in a trance. I think it was caused by being compelled to take strychnine. It was ordered for me by Mr. Van-Nostrum, the Superintendent of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum. I refused to take it, but the attendant said if I did not she would hold my nose and force me to take it. As John Wright gave him one hundred dollars to take me in without legal process I suppose he thought he would get me out of the way as quickly as possible ; fearing that he might be found out and disrharged,—as he was soon after I returned home.

I do not know how many days I was in this trance, but I know that when I went there the corn was not through the ground in the garden near the building where I was confined and when I awoke from this trance the corn was over a foot high.

The Superintendent thought I was dead and wrote to my husband to that effect and wanted to know where he wished me buried. He told my sister that a hole in the ground in one place was as good as another.—He had forgotten what Abraham said concerning his wife Sarah— "the dust of God's people was precious in God's sight."

PSALM XXV.

14 The secret of the Lord is with
such as do his name ;
And he his holy covenant
will manifest to them.

15 Towards the Lord my waiting eyes
continually are set ;
For he it is that shall bring forth
my feet out of the net.

I will now state a few things that I saw in the trance.

It was told to me that President Lincoln was soon to be killed. About the French war. That Rev. Robert Johnson was soon going to leave his Church which he was pastor of. This was unexpected as Covenanter ministers are placed for life.

I had a beloved sister that left this world and went to a better one, about twenty-five years before. I saw, and conversed with her ; and inquired of her if I were ever going in there, as she was in heaven, and I was just outside of the door. She said yes, but not yet. You must go back on earth and do a great deal of good before you can come in here, for this is the highest heaven—where martyrs live.

She said I must go back and tell them how to stop the war, for the blood of God's people is running like water. I asked her how and she said as it reads in Joel : "Proclaim a fast and entreat the Lord."

Joel ii. 3. Rend your hearts, and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God ; for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil.

I saw a great company sitting in heaven, and heared them singing about Moses and the Lamb who had redeemed them. It was the sweetest music I ever heard. It sounded like "Old Hundred" or "St. Martin," only it was a great deal sweeter than I ever heard it sung before. I asked my sister who it was and she said it was the martyrs of Scotland that suffered martyrdom for the crown rights of Christ.

It reminded me of Mary and Martha. When we were young I was bothered with many things, while she was spending her time with doing good and making ready for a better world. She is reaping her reward in heaven now, while I am yet here trying to do good.

While I was in this trance I saw Mr. Finley McNaughton and Mr. Rose. They appeared to me like devils, and hideous serpents. A good many others were shown to me but I will not mention them now, as they were the worst looking ones. This was before I knew any thing of McNaughton : but when I got acquainted with him he proved to be just what I had seen him.

It showed me how the wicked were going to be punished. They were placed around as if in a ring and chained fast. I saw Dr. Cannon's face in the sun and the sun went down.

When I was in this trance I saw Rev. R. Hutchinson, and it was told me that he was the father of ages. I also saw Rev. Robert Johnson coming toward the asylum with three crowns on his head ;

came in and went into the sewing room. There is always a line on the table like a clothes-line. He took it and made it into a whip, and whipped the Superintendent with it and drove him out. When I came back I told Rev. Mr. Johnson, and told it to my friends and neighbors. But John Wright was the same then as now, saying that I was insane, and must not pay any attention to what I said. [Perhaps it is all for the best that he calls me insane, for there has never been any law passed prohibiting insane people from speaking their mind.] It was told me that John Wright was going to the State prison, and from there to the asylum. I thougut I saw him and he looked like a porcupine. He was in the lower ward, and it was told me that he was going to stay there forever, and was going to die there.

I saw my father and mother and conversed with them. Father said if they did not let me out of the asylum, the sun would go down on them ; and as I felt very bad about being separated from my children, mother said there would be a persecution and after that I would have my children.

I told these things to John and he thought he would put me in McNaughton's prison, to see if I could not say something better about him. But the last vision I had of him he had a lion's head on.

Revelation. Chapter 11.—And there was given me a reed like unto a rod : and the angel stood, saying, Rise, and measure the temple of God, and the altar, and them that worship therein.

Chapter 1. Ver. 9. I John, who also am your brother, and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the isle that is called Patmos, for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ.

10 I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind me a great voice, as of a trumpet.

11 Saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last : and,

What thou seest, write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia ; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea.

12 And I turned to see the voice that spake with me. And being turned, I saw seven golden candlesticks ;

13 And in the midst of seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man, clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle.

14 His head and his hairs were white like wool, as white as snow ; and his eyes were as a flame of fire ;

15 And his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace ; and his voice as the sound of many waters-

16 And he had in his right hand seven stars : and out of his mouth went a sharp twoedged sword : and his countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength.

17 And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not ; I am the first and the last :

18 I am he that liveth, and was dead ; and, behold, I am alive forevermore, Amen ; and have the keys of hell and of death.

19 Write the things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter ;

20 The mystery of the seven stars which thou sawest in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks. The seven stars are the angels of the seven churches : and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches.

I am now about to bring this Pamphlet to a close. As the rod is for the fools back, so when I married John Wright, I married him for life, and promised to do all I could for his good till death parted us. Notwithstanding John has broken his vows I will try to keep mine. He was one of the handsonest young men I ever saw when I was engaged ; but as you know love has no eyes, it puts me in mind of the song I used to sing—"The only one enticeth me is Irish Johnny O." (It used to be Molly but I changed it to Johnny.)

You know potato-blossoms are very sweet, but they do not last long, and not many to mourn when they are gone. That is what I think about John, as he is Irish. As it stands in history,—"Scotch for honor, Irish for deceit, and English for what they eat." John reminds me of Ephriam, who was pleasant in his youth, but committed so much sin that God gave him up. And like Cain, God has taken away his countenance.

PSALM LXXXIII.

14 As the fire burneth wood, and as the flame setteth the mountains on fire :

15 So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them afraid with thy storm.

16 Fill their faces with shame ; that they may seek thy name, O Lord.

17 Let them be confounded and troubled for ever ; yea, let them be pnt to shame, and perish :

18 That men may know that thou, whose name alone is JEHOVAH, art the Most High over all the earth.

You may see some mistakes, and some left out, but I lay this to the devil. One of his servants took upon himself the form of a boy, and stole part of the munuscript.

As half-whipped children are always cross, if this rod does not

have the effect to bring John to repentance, I will print a larger book, and tell the whole story, and tell all the truth for this is not half as bad as it is.

CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

Prov. xxx. 8. Remove far from me vanity and lies ; give me neither poverty nor riches : feed me with food convenient for me.

PSALM XXIV.

3 Who is the man that shall ascend
into the hill of God ?
Or who within his holy place
shall have a firm abode ?

4 Whose hands are clean, whose heart is pure.
and unto vanity
Who hath not lifted up his soul,
nor sworn deceitfully.

PSALM XLV.

1 My heart brings forth a goodly thing ;
my words that I indite
Concern the King : my toungue's a pen
of one that swift doth write.

2 Thou fairer art than sons of men :
into thy lips is store
Of grace infus'd : God therefore thee
hath bless'd for evermore.

3 O thou art the mighty One,
thy sword gird on thy thy ;
Ev'n with thy glory excellent,
and with thy majesty.

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